

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Detroit Violence and Youth Gangs Prompt City to Rehire 450 Laid-Off Patrolmen

Detroit officials were forced to rehire 450 laid-off police officers in mid-August after a wave of gang-inspired violence and crime rocked the city.

Deputy Mayor William Beckman Jr. announced the recall after several hundred youths and adults descended on a rock concert at Detroit's Cobo Hall and disrupted the event by snatching purses and wallets from members of the audience. Before the disturbance had ended, one woman had been raped, another molested, and dozens of persons robbed, according to the police.

After announcing the rehiring, Beckman imposed a 10 P.M. curfew for all children under 18. "Someone's going to get hurt, beginning tonight," he warned. "Don't let it be your child."

The deputy mayor angrily explained that the rock concert violence "was an outright and flagrant challenge to our security and to police authority in Detroit, and we failed to meet it."

The Cobo Hall incident was not the first time this summer that the Detroit department had failed to meet a challenge. Since a multi-million dollar budget crisis had forced the city to cut nearly 20 percent of the force, street gangs have run rampant in some sections of the city.

Detroit's east side has been especially hard hit with a war between the Black Killers and the Errol Flynns. Two teenagers have been killed and citizens have been attacked on the streets.

One incident that involved the burning and looting of a small grocery store underlined the problem. The two officers that handled the call said they were considering

filing a grievance complaint because of hazardous working conditions.

Gerald Weisberg and David Ernest had arrived at the store in time to see five looters. The officers said four escaped because of the crowd that had gathered there on a hot, dry summer afternoon. They arrested Percy Carty for breaking and entering and were suddenly confronted with a larger problem.

"We had to fight our way through the crowd," Weisberg said. "People were yelling. We were trying to hold our guns and our radios and people were kicking the patrol car doors shut so we couldn't

Continued on Page 5

10 Top Police Chiefs Form Leadership Research Group

Ten police chiefs from the nation's larger departments have founded a law enforcement leadership organization which will attempt to improve American policing by promoting research, debate and the professionalization of police management.

In a mid-summer announcement, the chiefs said that the Police Executive Research Forum will draw its members from the ranks of police executives who command the country's larger agencies. They noted that the bigger departments have most of the police officers and must deal with the brunt of the nation's crime problem.

"In a time of growing public cynicism about institutions of government, of justified citizen concern about the scandal of crime, of tighter municipal budgets, we refuse to accept archaic styles of leadership, to rely on untested traditional police methods, and to tolerate the unwillingness of many police leaders to speak out openly on the complexity of crime and on other police issues," the founding chiefs said in a joint statement.

"American citizens deserve more enlightened and productive crime control and other police services than they now receive," they added. "Our goal is to assure each citizen effective policing worthy of a free society."

One of the founding members, Boston Police Commissioner Robert J. di Grazia recently came under attack when he

stressed the need for a top police leadership group. Executive Director Glen D. King of the International Association of Chiefs of Police called the commissioner's proposal a "form of elitism" that is "just the opposite of what law enforcement needs today."

Many of di Grazia's concepts have been incorporated into the new organization's objectives. The chiefs called for "the gradual professionalization of police administration as the prerequisite step to the professionalization of policing at all levels." They also said that "the mobility of police chiefs and top administrators from city to city" would be encouraged by the forum.

According to the chief's announcement, their organization will openly debate "diverse and unorthodox approaches to police improvement" and will sponsor and promote research and the "use of solidly grounded research findings." Other objectives of the leadership forum include the promotion of "demanding standards of education and integrity" and the development of a national police leadership "which will take public stands on critical issues affecting policing."

Assisted by a \$54,450 grant from the Police Foundation, the initial members of the new organization plan to enlist the aid of colleagues who share their views and to gradually identify and bring into their

Continued on Page 14

FBI Director Under Fire For Alleged Office Misuse Ford to Retain Kelley in Post

It has been a long, hot summer for Clarence Kelley. In August, the FBI Director publicly admitted that he had been "deceived" by aides who failed to inform him about past Bureau improprieties, and early last week he disclosed that he had accepted gifts from subordinates and may have misused Government property.

Kelley's immediate problem seems to have been solved to his satisfaction. President Ford decided last week to retain him as head of the FBI despite the disclosures that he had accepted free gifts.

A White House statement said that Ford had examined a report on the matter delivered to him by Attorney General Edward H. Levi and had concluded that there was "no adequate justification" for asking Kelley to step down.

"I believe Clarence Kelley has had and will continue to have the capacity to meet the essential high standards of the FBI," the President declared.

According to the statement, Ford accepted the Justice Department's decision that the gifts were permissible under relevant federal regulations, and agreed with Levi that Kelley should be allowed to reimburse the government for any of the goods and services "about which there is the slightest question."

The Justice Department's conclusion was contained in a six-page report listing the items that had been turned up in the department's continuing investigation of Bureau wrongdoing.

In the report, Levi and his deputy, Harold R. Tyler wrote: "For us to consider all gifts in the same way one considers those which are given for base or illegal purposes, and to equate actions done with

honest intent with those which are mendacious and mean, can only in the end protect the venal by disparaging the decent."

According to a Washington Post report, two high-level Justice Department officials had submitted conflicting recommendations to Attorney General Edward H. Levi regarding the gift disclosure.

John M. Dowd, who is directing the department's investigation into allegations of official abuse of FBI authority,



FBI Director Clarence Kelley

had suggested in writing that Kelley be dismissed, according to government sources.

The official's immediate superior, Michael E. Shaheen Jr., who heads the Office of Professional Responsibility, disagreed with Dowd and recommended that Kelley be publicly reprimanded, the sources added.

During the Dowd investigation, Kelley admitted that he had accepted from other

Continued on Page 6

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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

A publication of the
Criminal Justice Center
448 West 56th Street
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Evidence Technician Program Manual.
Enclosed is my check for \$2.95 for
each copy ordered _____. Please bill
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NewsBriefs. . . NewsBriefs. . .

University of Cincinnati Offers C.J. Master's Degree Program

The University of Cincinnati will offer a master's degree program in criminal justice when the school becomes a state university this fall, according to the city's coordinator for the Police/University Consortium.

Cincinnati Police Sergeant Ted Schoch said that the university expects to accommodate about 25 graduate students in the initial MCJ program.

Approval of the program came after more than two and a half years of elaborate review by top academic officials throughout Ohio. The Police/University Consortium is credited with shepherding the program through the steps required for implementation.

University officials expect heavy enrollment in the new discipline when the program reaches its full capacity. The university has on file more than 100 letters of intent from area law enforcement personnel with undergraduate degrees.

Dr. Robert Mills, chairman of the criminal justice program at the university's College of Community Services, said that the ongoing push for the professionalization of policing has created many opportunities for trained police administrators.

"Law enforcement careerists seldom transfer to other service agencies because of unique characteristics inherent in the police profession," Dr. Mills noted. "As a result, these law enforcement professionals need advanced knowledge and skills similar to professionals in other fields, yet in the context of the criminal justice setting."

Two Suspects Nabbed In Newark Patrolman's Murder

Two suspects in the fatal shooting of a Newark, New Jersey patrolman were recently arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation who said that a third man was also being sought for his role in the murder.

Bruce Reen, 25, and Victor J. Forni, 36, were picked-up at their homes on Staten Island in New York City on murder warrants issued by Hudson County authorities and on charges of unlawful flight by the FBI.

A Bureau spokesman said Allan Roller, 23, who lived at the same address as Reen, is being sought on the same charges. The three men were reportedly members of a motorcycle gang called the Breed.

Their victim, Patrolman John W. Snow was 54 and had been a member of the Newark Police Department since 1953. He was shot in the neck as he was delivering an estimated \$47,000 to a Kearney check-cashing service from a bank in Newark.

Tennessee Department Deploys Organized Crime Information Unit

The Tennessee Department of Safety recently implemented a special unit which will gather, analyze and disseminate information regarding organized crime in the state.

As part of the Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification, the Organized Crime and Intelligence Unit will direct its activities against burglary rings, prostitution, narcotics, gambling, contract murders and

fencing operations.

In announcing the formation of the unit, Commissioner of Safety Joel Plummer emphasized its planned effect as a deterrent to the highly mobile criminal. "A specialized unit such as this has been needed for many years," he said. "For instance, authorities in Kingsport might be working on a burglary ring that is also operating in Memphis and disposing of stolen merchandise in Indiana."

The commissioner added that during the past 18 months, the TBI has investigated nine cases involving 15 defendants for contractual murders. "Fifteen persons have been arrested who were allegedly involved in conspiring to kill someone including a contract for the murder of a district attorney general," he noted. "At least one of these involved intrastate murders."

To deal with the scope of organized crime, the new unit will work closely with other states as well as with Tennessee's local law enforcement agencies. Special support will be given to the state's urban areas that have Intelligence Units and its 27 district attorneys.

John Jay Professor Named National Institute Visiting Fellow

Professor R.E. Gaensslen, Associate Professor of Biochemistry at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, (CUNY), has been named a Visiting Fellow to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice for 1976-77.

A member of the John Jay faculty for the past five and a half years, Gaensslen has been active in teaching and research in forensic science. He is editor of a forensic serology newsletter, published at John Jay, and is also active in the Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists.

The project for which the fellowship was awarded involves preparing single-source reference books in forensic blood grouping which will be available upon completion to the nation's crime laboratories and to the public.

Researchers Develop New Test For Gunshot Residue Detection

A new test that greatly increases the capability of crime laboratories to detect the presence of gunshot residue on a person's hands has been developed under a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant.

According to researchers, the method will help investigators separate self-inflicted wounds from those caused by another person.

The researchers added that their new test is the only one that can regularly detect gunshot residue on a person's hands even several hours after he has fired a handgun.

Dr. Peter F. Jones, a scientist for the Aerospace Corporation of El Segundo, California directed the development of the method as part of an overall two year, \$375,000 contract from LEAA that involves other projects.

Jerry Brown Angers Calif. Police Over Lie Detector Tests For Cops

California's rank and file policemen are upset with Governor Jerry Brown over his reversal on the question of mandatory lie detector tests for cops.

According to a recent San Francisco Examiner report, police support was a major factor in Brown's 1974 election. He

had gained the rank and file backing by promising that he would approve legislation prohibiting the involuntary use of lie detectors on officers accused of misconduct.

However, when the time came to fulfill his pledge, the governor reneged and refused to endorse legislation which contained the policemen's "Bill of Rights."

ACJS Meets COPA Regulations For National Recognition

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) has taken another major step toward becoming the national accrediting agency for all college and university programs of criminal justice in the United States.

In a July meeting, the Academy's Accreditation and Standards Committee drafted a document that establishes compliance with regulations of the Council on Post Secondary Accreditation (COPA).

The committee's draft covers the five areas necessary for COPA recognition, including the organizational structure for carrying out the accreditation process, an ACJS statement of public responsibility, the evaluative practices and procedures to be followed, the educational philosophy to be used in the evaluative process and the methods of coordination and cooperation to be utilized with other concerned organizations.

After the edited document is submitted for review by COPA, ACJS will create accreditation instruments that will be used in site visits by accreditation teams. These will also be subject to COPA approval.

Information about individual or institutional membership in ACJS is available from Dr. Richter H. Moore, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer, ACJS, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28608.

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New York City Serious Crime Jumps a Record 18.5 Percent

New York City's serious crime index increased at the fastest rate of the decade during the first six months of 1976 with total felonies up 18.5 percent over the same period last year according to recently released police statistics.

The NYPD figures indicate that 50,000 more felony crimes were committed from January through June of this year than during the same period in 1975. The total number of felonies constitutes a record for New York over a six month period.

Crimes against property accounted for a large part of the skyrocketing felony rate. Larcenies increased 29.1 percent, auto thefts were up 27.9 percent and burglaries jumped 14.6 percent.

On the positive side of an otherwise dismal picture, police department records showed drops in three categories of crimes against people. Rape, murder and assault declined with forcible rape registering a sharp decrease of 15.2 percent from 2,046 reported last year to 1,736 this year over the corresponding six month period.

However, June statistics showed increases in each of the seven major crime categories. During this last month for which statistics were compiled, larcenies rose 37.7 percent and robberies, burglaries and auto thefts each increased by more than 20 percent.

A number of experts outside of the NYPD have cited last year's layoff of 2,600 policemen as a major cause of the rampant crime increase. Dr. Richard H. Ward, vice president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice and publisher of Law Enforcement News, stated that crime has escalated more rapidly in New York than elsewhere because the metropolis is one of the few cities to dismiss large numbers of policemen. The department

has lost more than 5,000 sworn personnel due to layoffs and attrition.

Although a department spokesman said that the rehiring of the laid-off men would be welcome, he asserted that the crime rise was primarily due to the poor economic conditions that exist in the city.

The official based his statement of the six month figures that indicated a 23 percent jump in crimes against property and only a four percent increase in crimes against people. He added that the boost in crimes against people is entirely the result of an eight percent rise in robberies which also have an economic motivation.

Police Commissioner Michael Codd is reportedly conferring with top precinct commanders to redeploy as many as 1,000 sworn personnel to improve performance. He is also reassigning 50 to 75 civilian police aides to beef-up the strained 911 emergency phone system. Police have admitted that the emergency network's efficiency has declined considerably since the hiring freeze and layoffs.

Inspector Charles F. Peterson of the Police Communications Division noted that all 12 system operators in New York's Staten Island area are being transferred to other sections following three recent complaints.

One of the grievances concerned a black family that waited for an hour and 40 minutes for police to arrive after white youths ransacked their home. The other complaints involved a long delay for an ambulance, and an assault case in which an incorrect address was allegedly transmitted.

Before the current statistics were released, 1975's 11.8 percent crime increase had been the largest annual jump of the decade for New York City.

IACP Starts National Program of Senior Citizen Crime Prevention

The International Association of Chiefs of Police recently announced the initial results of a nationwide program to help senior citizens prevent crime by directly involving them in the law enforcement process.

Funded by a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the "Crime Safety and the Senior Citizen" project is currently operating in five demonstration cities under the direction of HEW's Administration on the Aging.

According to an IACP statement, the two-pronged objective of the program is to reduce criminal victimization of the elderly and to provide worthwhile volunteer opportunities in law enforcement agencies for the senior citizen.

The project cites are Mansfield, Ohio; Jersey City, New Jersey; Syracuse, New York; Miami Beach, Florida; and Omaha, Nebraska.

In terms of participants, Mansfield appears to have the most extensive program of the five cities. When its police department announced the start of a neighbor-to-neighbor watch program, it expected about 600 seniors to register. Instead, more than 2,000 elderly citizens showed up.

"This is indicative of the fact that if you give the elderly citizen something tangible and worthwhile to participate in and show that you are sincere in solving their problems, you get results," said Mansfield Police Chief R.G. Hildebrand.

"We are pleased with the response and even though our program is an ambitious one we are very optimistic that we will succeed," the chief added.

With the support of more than a dozen businesses and community groups, Mansfield planners have set some very specific goals for their program. They hope to enlarge senior citizen involvement in crime prevention and reduce the victimization rate of seniors by 25 percent.

The strategies that will be employed in the Ohio city include a crime prevention fair for senior citizens, specialized workshops for 1,000 elderly and 200 police, and home security inspections for seniors.

Another aspect of the program involves the recruitment of elderly volunteers to perform non-patrol functions within Mansfield's police force. The department will also work on an individual basis with senior citizen groups who request assistance, and provide crime prevention literature.

The Miami Beach project is taking a somewhat different approach to assist the city's seniors. The initial part of the program is directed toward researching, compiling and analyzing statistics concerning the types of criminal activity carried out against citizens.

After the statistics are studied, development will begin on educational programs geared to reduce the opportunity of criminal activity in the Florida city. The

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Senate Passes LEAA Extension Bill; House Bill Still Awaits Action

In a mid-summer action, the Senate voted 87-2 to extend the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for another five years, however, a pending House bill would finance the agency for only one year, through fiscal 1977.

While the Senate made few substantive changes in the S2212 appropriations bill, it did adopt numerous amendments. The most significant alteration was an increase in the amount of money slated for juvenile justice programs.

S2212 would continue LEAA operations through fiscal 1981 with an authorization level of \$1 billion for fiscal 1977 and \$1.1 billion for each of the next four years.

The bill spelled out a number of specific areas where the money would be spent. It requires LEAA to place greater emphasis on strengthening state judicial systems and improving evaluation and monitoring procedures.

Authorizing the agency to continue providing funds for high crime areas, the bill mandates that LEAA begin programs aiding drug and alcohol dependent offenders, emphasize prevention of crime against the elderly, and encourage community crime prevention.

The July 26 passage of S2212 came almost a month after Congress cleared legislation that appropriated \$753 million for LEAA for fiscal 1977.

The initial authorization bill (HR 14239) had been shelved due to the large

number of appropriations bills before Congress in late June. The existing LEAA authorization officially ran out on June 30, but the comptroller general told law makers that the agency would continue through the end of this month, because funds had been authorized through the transition quarter.

Another bill now pending before the House (HR 13636) would extend LEAA for only one additional year, through fiscal 1977, with a shrunken authorization level of \$880 million.

Crime Rate Up 10% in 1975, Levi Discloses

America's 1975 serious crime rate increased 10 percent over the previous year, according to a recent announcement by Attorney General Edward H. Levi.

While preliminary figures had previously set the increase at nine percent, the final statistics contained in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports reflect a larger increase, stating that there were an estimated 11,256,000 serious crimes in 1975 compared to 10,253,400 in 1974.

The violent crimes of forcible rape, murder, robbery and aggravated assault jumped five percent last year to a total of 1,026,280 offenses, according to the statistics.

San Diego PD Starts 3d National Patrol-Based Career Crime Project

By IVAR PAUR

The San Diego Police Department is about to become one of only three departments to operationalize a patrol-based career criminal program to aid in the identification and apprehension of repeat offenders charged with serious crimes. The project, consisting of a crime analysis team, series crime and offender data system, prosecution liaison staff and a criminal investigations training component, is being funded by a \$300,000 LEAA grant, according to program analyst Pat Druman.

San Diego County presently has one of the 20 existing prosecutor-based career criminal programs. The success of District Attorney Edwin Miller's Major Violator Unit has inspired the development of the patrol based program. The prosecutor's unit, which handles only robberies and robbery-related murders, consists of seasoned prosecutors and a police liaison officer who devote full time to directing prosecutorial resources against habitual offenders.

Douglas Quackenbush, DA staff member, stated that the program has a "no plea bargain philosophy," and cited the success of the program in terms of quicker dispositions, higher conviction rates, and stiffer sentences for convicted offenders.

In fiscal year 1976 the San Diego Major Violator Unit disposed of 116 cases involving 153 defendants who were responsible, according to Quackenbush, for over 400 separate robberies. The National Legal Data Center, the information clearinghouse for all 20 of the DA programs, lists the conviction rate for target cases as 89.6 percent for the 1975 calendar year.

The goal of the police department unit, which would be fully operational by

January 1977, will be to identify and correlate career criminals with local series crimes. Unlike the DA program, the patrol-based team will target not only robberies, but commercial and residential burglaries, rapes, and child molestation cases as well. Lt. Dave Spisak of the San Diego Police Department's research and analysis unit attributed the selection of these target crimes to "their high potential for interaction between witness and suspect."

"Ideally," said Spisak, "the officer on the scene of one of these crimes will provide the crime analysis center with M.O. and witness information. The analysis team, utilizing the automated data system, will immediately relay back to the officer information on possible suspects. This information can then be used for further witness checks and follow-up investigations."

The work of detectives in investigating series crimes identified by the criminal analysis unit will be coordinated by a series resource team. This team consists of two sergeants and two police agents, all of whom are paid through the grant.

The final component of the grant is a training program in crime scene investigation and case preparation which will be provided to 40 San Diego police sergeants—one sergeant for each shift of each city beat.

The unit, now in the final stages of selecting a project director, will have as its first task the exploration of the feasibility of various automatic and semi-automatic data storage and retrieval systems to correlate and disseminate specific event and offender data. The city expects to expand its computer capabilities to assist in the unit's M.O. identification system.

Washington DC Prototype Courtroom Sets Planning Precedent

The show business concept of theater-in-the-round has been applied in the design of a Washington, D.C. prototype courtroom that represents a radical departure from the traditional American judicial setting.

After a one year study of a "courtroom-in-the-round," planners recently predicted that data gathered from their model will save an estimated \$5 million in constructing the new Superior Court and Court of Appeals building in Washington.

The windowless model court is set up in a rectangular room 30 feet wide and 46 feet long. The illusion of theater-in-the-round is created on the level floor by organizing all of the furnishings around a 14 foot circular well. Tables for the defense and prosecution are placed outside the well area along with a 13-seat jury box, and stations for the witness, bailiff and clerk.

Attorneys present their arguments to the jury from inside the open well area where they question witnesses, present evidence and conduct conferences with the judge. The court reporter is the only person permanently positioned inside the center stage which is surrounded by upholstered seats for 48 spectators.

At the rear of the well area, the judge presides from a platform which is elevated four steps above the courtroom floor.

The design of the circular court was funded by a \$279,195 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Commenting on the cost, Michael Heiserman of the District of Columbia Department of General Services said, "There is no question that the prototype will justify the LEAA grant 20 times over. Imagine if we had built these 44 courts without benefit of the year study."

"We estimate it would cost, conservatively, \$50,000 to \$60,000 per court to correct the mistakes we made," the architect added. "In addition, we have developed cheaper methods of installing acoustical walling and tongue-and-grooved paneling."

Heiserman predicts that \$5 million to \$6 million will be saved in constructing the new courthouse due to what was learned from the prototype.

LEAA Administrator Richard W. Velde agreed with Heiserman's assessment, labeling the Washington model a "proven success" and praising the planners and architects involved in its design. "The fact that the prototype will save us \$5 million in design costs on the new courthouse building certainly justifies the project," he said.

An 84-page study by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and

Architecture seems to support Velde's evaluation of the prototype. Although the report from the Urbana, Illinois clearinghouse points out a number of deficiencies, the tone of the survey is generally favorable.

Based on questionnaires sent to 13 judges, 15 attorneys, 10 clerks, 7 bailiffs, 11 court reporters, 9 witnesses and 32 jurors, the survey said that over 87 percent of those polled found the court to be "very appropriate" or "appropriate" as a forum for judicial proceedings.

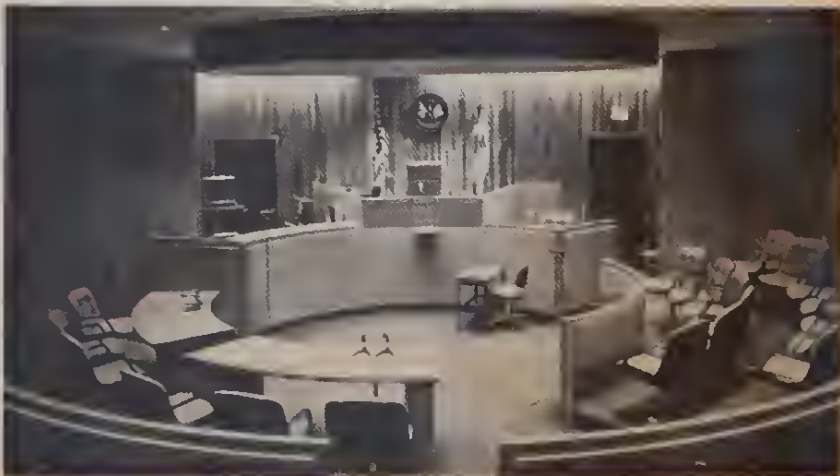
Court reporters cited a number of problems that they encountered while

that most trials have inherent dramatic overtones."

Nancy H. Hall, project coordinator for the National Clearinghouse survey, concluded that "the prototype was well worth the money. Our main error was in the purchase of some audio-visual equipment."

According to Heiserman, the lack of funds prohibited the installation of much of the electronic equipment in the new Washington court building. The architect added that some other major changes are planned for the new structure.

Heiserman said a 14th seat will be added



LEAA's "courtroom-in-the-round" may revolutionize judicial architecture throughout the country.

working in the prototype court. Over 90 percent said they were too far from the clerk and the judge. Some commented that "the room is too dark," "the courtroom resembles a movie theater," and "I thought I was about to see a sporting event."

The prototype court also received positive reviews from the central figures who have occupied its circular stage. Superior Court Judge Fred L. McIntyre, who has tried 15 cases in the model, said the court was highly functional. "It's a definite improvement on the traditional setting," he noted. "The acoustics are excellent. The court sits in a circular well to allow each attorney to present his case without interfering with the opposing lawyers."

"Witnesses are positioned so the judge can see either the full face or part of the face," McIntyre added. "The jurors too, have a better view of the witnesses and exhibits."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Shuker, who directs Superior Court operations, called the prototype "a good vehicle for the forceful presentation of a trial."

"It creates the image and dignity a court of law should have," Shuker explained. "For those who label the configuration too theatrical, it should be borne in mind

to the jury box and defense and prosecution tables will be moved farther apart for more privacy.

In response to the court reporters' complaints, the architect noted that the stenographers will be provided with a permanent work station in the well area. The judges' benches will be lowered one inch so the reporters can see what the judge is saying, and brighter lighting will be provided over the well area, according to Heiserman.

Noting that new and cheaper construction methods will be used to install soundproofing materials and paneling, Heiserman said, "This could be the best \$279,000 LEAA ever spent. Imagine if we had to make these changes after the 44 new courts were in use."

Heiserman's prototype may save tax dollars in other jurisdictions. LEAA reports that hundreds of architects and court administrators have visited it from around the nation as well as from other countries.

According to the agency, a new \$7 million, 12-story Montgomery County courthouse will be built next year in Rockville, Maryland fashioned largely after the Washington model.

New Publications from the Criminal Justice Center

The following publications are now available from the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

Evidence Technician Program Manual _____ # of Copies
By Joseph L. Peterson and James H. Jones \$2.95

This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. The authors discuss five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program, including: selection and training of personnel, the physical resources needed for the processing of crime scenes, optimal organizational structures, effective field operations, and guidelines for developing meaningful evaluations. (89 pp.)

Guide to Library Research in Public Administration _____ # of Copies
By Antony E. Simpson \$4.95

This book was especially written for graduate students, undergraduates, faculty and organizationally-based researchers, engaged in research in public administration. It also includes material likely to be of considerable value to students in other specialties within the social sciences.

The major sources and reference tools which provide access to the literature of the field are cited and described and are discussed in the context of an overall library search strategy designed to solve any given research problem. (210 pp.)

Grants and Grantsmanship _____ # of Copies
By Robert E. Gaensslen and Allanna Sullivan \$7.50

For many organizations, seeking external funding is becoming a matter of prime concern. Because of the present economic crunch, the programs and services of agencies are being cut and modified. Therefore "grantsmanship" is fast becoming a necessary skill. To help inform those in the criminal justice field of the intricacies involved in acquiring a grant, the Criminal Justice Center at John Jay College has reprinted "Grants and Grantsmanship," a three-part series published in LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS (16 pp.)

Basic Legal Research in the John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library _____ # of Copies

By Antony E. Simpson \$1.50

Written to meet the particular needs of the John Jay College student body, this booklet presents discussion and descriptions of selected bibliographic sources appropriate for legal research involving federal, New York State and New York City law. Such tools as citators, digests and encyclopedias are discussed in depth. The booklet provides a valuable and concise introduction to legal bibliography and standard techniques of legal research. (42 pp.)

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Social Scientists Aiding Lawyers in Jury Selection Process

By JEANNIE HANSON

University of Minnesota News Service

The jury trials of Daniel Ellsberg, John Mitchell and Maurice Stans, Angela Davis, the Harrisburg 8 and the Wounded Knee defendants have more in common than notoriety. In these and a handful of other trials, social scientists have helped lawyers select the jury.

Over the past ten years, psychologists and sociologists have been consulted in only about a dozen of about 150,000 jury trials in the country. But the trend will probably grow, according to University of Minnesota psychologist June Louin Tapp.

Sociologists and psychologists generally work at two separate stages of the jury selection process, Tapp said. Sociologists first conduct surveys of the local community to build a demographic profile, and then compare the community to the prospective jurors in the jury pool. Typically, they sort out types of people and do not scrutinize individuals.

By telephone or personal interview, they analyze general attitudes toward the trial and the people associated with it. For example, they may discover that the low-income, white, middle-aged males in a particular community object when Native Americans protest reservation conditions.

Sociologists can help correct possible unfairness in a jury's makeup even before the actual jury members are selected. In the Wounded Knee trial, for example, a survey of the community made it apparent that the jury pool was not representative of the whole community. A jury selected from that pool would have made it less likely that the Wounded Knee defendants would have been tried by a "jury of their peers."

Psychologists enter the jury selection process at the voir dire stage — the courtroom stage where jurors are questioned,

and chosen or rejected from the jury pool. Tapp, along with several of her students and three other social scientists, worked at this stage of the Wounded Knee trial.

The psychologists helped prepare questions for the lawyers to ask, observed the behavior of prospective jurors, and scored each individual.

Attitudes toward law, justice, authority, and Indians were important in the Wounded Knee jury selection, Tapp said. The Federal government was prosecuting two Native Americans. The theory was that jurors who felt that law-breaking was sometimes justified would not consider the Indians automatically guilty. The jurors' attitudes to authority were also scrutinized. For example, Tapp's team observed whether and how jurors used the word "sir" in their answers to the judge.

Body language was recorded. "If a prospective juror turned his or her body constantly towards the judge, or clutched a purse or the chair, or avoided looking at the Native American defendants, we noted that person as potentially prejudiced against the case," Tapp said.

Information from Tapp and the other social scientists was made available only to the defense, but Tapp feels that, ideally, social scientists' information should be available to both sides. Eventually, social scientists might be considered amicus curiae — friends of the court — and be asked to submit their information to the judge, Tapp predicted.

There are several key differences between the way a social scientist approaches jury selection and the way a lawyer does. Social scientists use surveys, questions and observations, held against a background of scientific data.

Lawyers tend to select juries on the basis of their own and other lawyers' ex-

perience. "legal lore," according to Robert Oliphant, a University of Minnesota law professor. For example, legal lore has it that accountants make very exact jurors, ethnic prejudices are important predictors of jurors' votes, a jury made up of people from a wide variety of socioeconomic backgrounds is more likely to be a hung jury and members of oppressed minority groups tend to sympathize with the defendant.

Ethnic group, occupation, educational level, sex, religion and neighborhood are all assessed by lawyers, Oliphant said. "Many lawyers think they are as good at social science as social scientists are," he said.

Social scientists, on the other hand, rely on a body of research data to support their jury selection recommendations. For example, it is generally agreed that people with flexible attitudes toward authority and people who are from social backgrounds similar to that of the defendant are more likely to vote for acquittal.

The use of psychologists and sociologists in jury selection is not likely to sweep the court system just yet, however. Some lawyers welcome them into the courtroom and some do not. But most

lawyers do not receive their jury lists far enough in advance or are not allowed time during the voir dire to confer with anyone.

Expense is the biggest hurdle, Tapp said. "We worked at the Wounded Knee trial for free, because it was an excellent chance for our students to see psychology in practice and for us all to do relevant research in a natural setting." She estimates that the full-time work of seven social scientists and students for longer than a month, plus supplies and computer time, would have cost close to \$50,000.

Tapp believes that, free or paid, participation by social scientists in jury selection will grow. But social science work in jury selection is new and still quite tentative.

"There are no equations in social science that can predict an individual's behavior exactly on the basis of his or her group characteristics," Tapp said. Social scientists have predicted incorrectly in past trials and probably will again.

But Oliphant is receptive. "If I could afford it," he said, "I'd hire social scientists to do a complete work-up on every jury pool I deal with. But I would reserve the final decision for myself."

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Detroit Forced to Recall 450 Laid-Off Police Officers

Continued from Page 1
put him inside."

A call for assistance did not produce immediate results. "I've never seen the response time so bad," Ernest said. "The crowd knew they could do anything because we just don't have the scout cars to back us up."

When the store was looted again later the same day, there was no police response. Inspector Ronald Shiner of the Fifth Precinct explained: "There was some information that people were still looting. But officers couldn't stand there and watch one person's business. Gangs were fighting down the street. What do we do when we have a shortage of manpower? Do you want to stop a major street disorder or work on one store? The store was a total loss."

The Cobo Hall riot was not a total loss for Detroit's police. Despite their

depressed numbers, they arrested 47 persons who were allegedly involved in the incident, including 18 adults.

In a joint statement, Beckman and Police Chief Philip Tannian said police simply lacked the resources to deal with the problem. "We're going to take the city back beginning tonight," Beckman declared after he had replenished the police force.

But the city's mayor feels that more assistance is necessary to regain control. Mayor Coleman Young went on television to ask for more judges, a new jail, help from the Michigan State Police and the creation of a civilian police reserve to battle the rising gang crime.

"We're going to get it on in the streets, in the courtrooms and in the jails," Young said in a taped television address. He added that the major thrust of his plan would be to "put more police in uniform and more police on the streets."

Young requested that the Michigan Supreme Court temporarily assign extra judges to help overburdened Detroit courts deal with young offenders.

He further proposed that a civilian police reserve be organized to "support the efforts of police and create confidence, security and trust in our neighborhoods."

The mayor's plan also included turning over the city's freeway patrol chores to the state police to free Detroit officers for use where they are needed.

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Author Critical of FBI Expelled by Agent Alumni Group

When a retired law enforcement officer writes a book based upon his experiences in the field, he is usually praised by his former colleagues. However, an ex-FBI agent recently encountered an opposite reaction, one year after the publication of his book which contains an irreverent account of the Bureau and its late director, J. Edgar Hoover.

Joseph Schott, who retired from the FBI in 1971, humorously exploded the accepted myths of a god-like Hoover and a highly efficient Bureau in his book, *No Left Turns*. "I just never adopted the Director as my father," he wrote. "If [the book] has a serious message, it is a criticism of the FBI for lacking a sense of humor."

Apparently, Schott's book did little to improve the humor of the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Inc. After a year of claims and counter-claims, the executive board of the society expelled the author from its ranks.

"This is not a situation of his First Amendment rights at all," said the society's president, Ralph H. Jones. Along with the rest of the board, he charged that Schott's book "maligned the integrity and backgrounds of agents" and "downgraded the prestige and image of agents."

"The board voted that some of his descriptions in the book were not accurate, and that they improperly impugned the esteem and prestige of ex-agents of the FBI," Jones explained.

Schott, a 23-year veteran, now heads the law enforcement department at the Northeast Campus of Tarrant County

Junior College in Hurst, Texas. He said that his expulsion from the alumni group tends to corroborate the attitudes he ridiculed in *No Left Turns*.

"I'm not bitter but I'm really embarrassed for them," Schott declared. "It's hard to believe they would do this but it's typical of the old FBI, gang up on anybody who criticizes and counterattack. They like to think they're infallible."

The national former agents society boasts 6,500 members and is headquartered in New York City. Although it has no official ties with the current FBI organization, some present and former agents feel that the attack against Schott is a reflection of the attitudes which still haunt the Bureau.

"Clarence Kelley's fighting the same thing in Washington that Schott's fighting here," one Texas FBI agent told a Dallas Times Herald reporter. "There's still a very strong feeling there at headquarters and in the field that the Hoover way of doing things was the only way, and God help anybody who tries to change it or even suggests there's something wrong with it."

An active member of the ex-agents' society, who still maintains an association with the Bureau implied that Schott's expulsion had violated one of Hoover's basic mandates — don't embarrass the Bureau.

"I thought it was a funny book, and the FBI right now doesn't need the kind of embarrassment this thing will bring," the ex-agent said. "I don't totally agree with the tone of the book but it was Joe

Schott's right to do it."

William A. Murphy, executive vice president of a Dallas private investigation firm, and former president of the ex-agents group, told a Texas writer that Schott's ouster was fair and properly conducted.

"Joe has been a friend of mine for a long time," said Murphy, who is credited with beginning the expulsion process. "But a lot of the fellows were pretty upset. I was getting calls from all over the country about it."

Schott's book is titled after an infamous episode in the life of J. Edgar Hoover. The late director's limousine was once hit by another car while completing a left turn, and he subsequently handed down an explicit directive that his car was to make no more left turns.

In *No Left Turns*, Schott claims that during a Hoover visit to Texas, he was assigned to a task force to develop a route by which the director could be driven from Dallas to Austin without turning left.

The ex-agent goes on to explain in the book that such ludicrous rules and regulations were common practice in Hoover's FBI, and agents were often forced to find equally absurd ways to get around them.

Schott, who serves as a correspondent for Law Enforcement News, said that he was notified of his ouster from the former agents' organization last June after nearly a year of pressure by the executive board. He explained that he kept silent about it "because I didn't quite know what to do about it."

When the events that led up to his expulsion are examined, the ex-agent's initial confusion appears to be well-founded. According to Schott's records, Murphy called him twice last October to tell the author that he had received many complaints about the book from ex-agents and that Schott was "not welcome" at the group's November convention in Houston.

During those conversations, Schott said, Murphy informed him that his last membership check for \$20 was being held up and that it would be sent back if the ex-agent wanted to "drop-out" of the organization "for non-payment of dues."

"I told Murphy I did not intend to drop out, for non-payment or anything else, that I had good friends in the organization and for him to send that damn check through," Schott declared.

When Murphy brought up the subject of expulsion, Schott contacted his attorney in Fort Worth to obtain legal advice.

The next confrontation came when Schott examined his income tax records for 1975 and saw that his dues check had still not cleared the bank, even though it had been issued to the society six months earlier.

Schott dashed off a letter to the society's executive secretary requesting that the check be cleared "through my account as soon as possible." One month later, he got back his check along with a letter that said, "The checks which you requested are returned herewith."

After the author had sent a new dues check, he was notified by another letter marked "personal and confidential" that the organization had set a date in May for a hearing "as to why, under the circumstances, you should remain a member of [the] society."

The letter charged that Schott had violated eight general areas of the society's by-laws which provide for the "preservation of friendship and loyalty and the promotion of good will among" organi-

zation members.

Labeling Hoover "an idol of and an inspiration for American youth," the letter stated that "The Director and his associates deserve all of the plaudits of a grateful people."

It added that "without in any way disparaging the millions of young men that graduated from our American colleges and universities. . . that chose other careers, [FBI agents] were the cream."

The letter said the hearing was to take place at the Sheraton-Hartford Hotel in Connecticut. Because he was 2,000 miles from that New England city, Schott declined to attend and instead fired off a letter of his own.

"If you expel me for writing this book, you are violating my First Amendment rights and also may be taking a long step on the road to making *No Left Turns* a very serious book, despite its modest intent," the letter stated.

Schott went on to criticize the society for not being open to new ideas and wrote, "I will publicly admit that J. Edgar Hoover and his FBI were not quite as humorous and bumbling as I made them in *No Left Turns* if the Society will just publicly admit that they were not perfect."

Police Leaders Forum Sets High Standards

Continued from Page 1

ranks the top level of American police leadership.

The founding members of the forum include Commissioner di Grazia, Superintendent Allen H. Andrews of Peoria, Ill.; Chiefs Bruce R. Baker of Portland, Ore.; Hugo J. Masini of Hartford, Conn.; Roy C. McLaren of Arlington County, Va.; Joseph D. McNamara of Kansas City, Mo.; James C. Parsons of Birmingham, Ala.; Wesley A. Pomeroy of Berkeley, Calif.; Philip Tannian of Detroit; and Police Director Hubert Williams of Newark, N.J.

Police Foundation President Patrick V. Murphy said his group was fortunate to assist in the formation and development of the Police Executive Research Forum. "A strong, national police leadership is needed to enable what is now a police service, fragmented among more than 17,000 different agencies, to become a profession organized and dedicated to improving itself and guiding its own destiny," he declared. "Only in this way will the public receive the high level of police services to which it is entitled."

The Foundation has been involved with the new organization since the forum's origin in an informal grouping of the ten police chiefs who began meeting 18 months ago. The chiefs met to discuss common concerns, exchange views on current police issues, and develop a network of support and counsel.

According to their announcement, the chiefs decided to initiate the forum as a result of their belief that an organization should be created which will systematically transform police leadership and policing into a profession equal to the needs of law enforcement in modern American society.

The Police Executive Research Forum recently selected Gary Hayes, a former di Grazia aide, as the organization's executive director. He will coordinate the development and work of the Washington based forum.

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FBI, Sheriffs Association Promote Citizen Anti-Crime Action

Ordway P. Burden has served as a consultant to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, to the National Sheriffs Association on citizen involvement in the criminal justice scene, to the International Conference of Police Associations, and to the Fraternal Order of Police. He is national chairman of the Hundreds Clubs International Council.

Hundred Clubs are voluntary associations of business and professional people who have raised more than \$400 million for the families of police killed in the line of duty.

News and photos on current developments in the police profession, high level promotions, and highlights of speeches by responsible spokesmen should be mailed to Ordway P. Burden, 651 Colonial Boulevard, Washington Township, NJ 07675.

• • •

Through my work with Hundred Clubs I have become aware of the growing sentiment around the country that law enforcement is not the responsibility of the police alone. There is an ever increasing number of citizens' action groups with the purpose of staying off crime in their communities.

Of course citizens' action is not always beneficial to the community. After all, riots are produced by very active citizens. Sometimes community action is nothing more than pure and simple vigilantism, a form of law and order we can all do without.

Last year five men in Chicago, including the 20-year-old son of a metropolitan policeman, were arrested while patrolling a Southwest Side service station with a

flare gun, five pistols, and two rifles. About the same time in Maryland, a suspected arsonist who was out on bail set several more fires in the same apartment buildings. Furious residents captured him as he tried to run from the scene of the fire and proceeded to beat him until he was rescued by the police.

I think everyone can empathize with the angry frustration which provoked these incidents, but most of us will agree that the reaction can be as dangerous as the initial crime. (It certainly was not easy to have been a police officer sent out to arrest five angry men armed with eight deadly weapons.) But the same fear and frustration can be turned to good use, as the National Sheriffs' Association and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are now trying to do.

The Crime Resistance Program, which FBI Director Clarence Kelley announced last April, is aimed at potential victims, rather than focusing on offenders. Pilot projects have been instituted in five cities around the country. In Wilmington, Delaware, the effects of crime against the elderly are being studied; in Atlanta, Georgia, the effects on juveniles; in Norfolk, Virginia, the effects on women; in Birmingham, Alabama, the effects of personal property crime; and in Phoenix, Arizona, crime alerts are being given on television and radio, much like weather reports.

On loan to the FBI Crime Resistance Program is Former Dodge Safety Sheriff Joe Higgins. Joe travels around the country promoting the program by addressing civic groups — Kiwanis, Rotary, Women's Clubs, etc. — giving them simple advice on crime prevention, and "chewing them

out," as he says, for not doing more to reduce crime. Recently he told me that one of the things he talks to Women's Clubs about is the bad habit many ladies have of carrying every credit card they own, even when they are only going to the corner store for a loaf of bread. At the very least, he points out, this creates a major inconvenience if the purse is stolen.

Clarence Kelley and Joe Higgins will be featured in a film aimed at children, to be shown on national television in the fall. Sponsored by the National Exchange Club, the film will utilize the format of a half-hour quiz program with children panelists answering multiple choice questions about bicycle safety, shoplifting, and precautionary measures to be taken around the home.

Like the FBI Crime Resistance program, the National Neighborhood Watch program of the Sheriffs' Association is a community self-help effort, promoting self-assistance within the bounds of legal behavior, and aimed at self-protection and cooperation with law enforcement authorities.

Much of the literature published under the title of self-help by the Department of Justice deals with very simple, practical advice on how not to be a victim of crime by avoiding certain situations and by taking precautionary measures, such as installing the proper kinds of locks, providing adequate lighting, and keeping watch on neighbors' property.

The Neighborhood Watch Program is now operating in more than 1,200 sheriffs' and 300 police departments nationally, according to William Peterson, program director. The Sheriffs Association encourages municipal as well as rural law enforce-

ment organizations to participate.

The states where there has been the most interest are Ohio, North Carolina, Florida, California, Pennsylvania and Illinois, Peterson reports. There is at least one Neighborhood Watch program in every state except Hawaii; one operates in the Virgin Islands and another in American Samoa.

The Neighborhood Watch program recently has been funded for another year, until July 1977. One of the law enforcement officials involved in the project is Michael Canlis, Sheriff-Coroner of San Joaquin County, California. Canlis has implemented a program of citizen involvement in its most direct form: auxiliary police forces trained and kept in reserve for emergency use.

The San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department has had an unusually effective auxiliary system for nearly 25 years, since the first auxiliary class graduated from an intensive training course in 1952. These members were sworn in as deputy sheriffs, carrying all the authorities and responsibilities of regular officers.

Under Canlis' direction the auxiliary force has grown to more than 100, and has contributed many thousand man hours each year. On a weekend in February each year, the auxiliaries assume total operation of the department for a 24-hour period. So far the program has been well publicized and most successful. I do not think auxiliaries are about to take over the Police Departments of Philadelphia or New York, however, and certainly no reasonable person would recommend such an experiment for a major police department.

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Controlling Corruption From the Top

An Interview with San Francisco Police Chief Charles Gain

Charles R. Gain, 53, was appointed Chief of the San Francisco Police Department in January 1976. He began his law enforcement career across the bay in Oakland in 1947 as a patrolman. Over the next 20 years, he rose through the ranks of the Oakland Police Department, culminating in his appointment as Chief of Police there in 1967.

While on leave from the Oakland P.D. in 1970, Gain served briefly as Acting Chief of Police in Seattle. He left Oakland in 1973 to become Public Safety Administrator of St. Petersburg, Florida. He returned to the Bay Area in 1975 as Undersheriff in the San Francisco County Sheriff's Department. A former member of the executive committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gain has served in advisory capacities with the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Robert J. McCormack.

LEN: James Q. Wilson talks about a variety of policing styles: the legalistic, the watchman, etc. San Francisco seems to be a watchman style department that concerns itself more with peacekeeping and law enforcement. Do you want to change that style so that it more resembles what in quotes is referred to as the "professional Oakland style"?

GAIN: Well, not necessarily the professional Oakland style, because I don't think there is any comparison between San Francisco and Oakland. What has to be done in the San Francisco Police Department, as in any police department that requires change, is to effect change so that there is a sense of the department operating on a more professional basis. That is, stop those practices which do not square with good police standards: taking gratuities, drinking on duty, or whatever it might be. That's the goal here in San Francisco.

Oakland and San Francisco are different cities which makes them difficult to compare. I would rather compare the San Francisco police with good standards of policing.

LEN: What about the public in San Francisco. Have you noticed any marked difference in their attitudes toward the police, than, for example, the Oakland people?

GAIN: In every city that I've been in — Oakland, Seattle, St. Petersburg, San Francisco — I have found that the citizens want a police department that has the standards of conduct that are appropriate. The citizens want a department where the officers are productive when they are on the street, as opposed to spending too much time in coffee shops or engaging in activities which do not result in citizen service. The public also wants a police department that is open with the various sub-communi-



San Francisco Police Chief Charles R. Gain

police department to effect these changes.

LEN: At the recent Anti-Corruption Management Project workshop held in your city, Patrick Murphy said that he thought many police chiefs coddle their police officers. He said that these chiefs are more interested in having their men love them than in effectively managing their department. Do you feel that this will be a problem with you?

GAIN: As an individual, no, never. What I've said many times since I've been here is that the basic problem is that you either have a chief who is a leader and effects the changes that are needed, or you have what is too typical, a cop's cop. The way I characterize that is that so many times at the retirement of the chief of police or other person of high rank he will be described laudatorily as a cop's cop. To me that is begging the issue, because what it usually means is that he is so closely identified with his personnel that he has not effected needed change. He is looked upon as being a popular guy, and to me you simply cannot equate popularity with organizational effectiveness.

Conversely, you find that the more organizationally effective a chief is in bringing about change, the more he is ostracized by his police department. The task of the chief of police is to effect needed change. The chief should do that to the extent that he possibly and reasonably can — by getting his policemen to go along with it; to recognize the need for it. Historically, the problem in

paper as being a cop's cop. It's a common phrase in the paper — cop's cop. This particular individual had no balance whatever. When the hard issues came — and this is too typical of chiefs of police — his leadership faded away and he became one of the men. Hence you get no change within the police department.

LEN: What about morale? Is morale that important in a department?

GAIN: Absolutely. Morale is very, very important in a police department. But we must really qualify what we are talking about. Adverse morale can result from the activities of the chief of police in his attempts to stop gratuity taking and corruption, for example, or to get more productivity from policemen.

Thus, when you effect change, when you reform a police department, you are fighting the subculture of the police department, and traditional feelings and norms within the department. In a lot of ways it shatters the comfort of many officers, so the hue and cry is usually "bad morale."

In my judgement, what we have to do is get away from the rhetoric of morale and get into the specific problems, whatever the problems are — whether it be reallocation of police personnel, focusing upon serious crime, the service programs needed by citizens, the ending of gratuities, or whatever — we need to identify them. We have to say, "These are our problems, gentlemen, and if we cure these problems we will be a better and a more professional department."

If we get into the big issue of bad morale, then we are not going to effect any change. You have to tell people what the problems are and why they should try and make an effort to correct them. In other words, get as much understanding and cooperation as you can.

LEN: To what extent is morale a universal problem of American policing?

GAIN: The history of reform in police departments in the United States — be it Oakland, Los Angeles or Denver years and years ago, or Chicago under O.W. Wilson, or Seattle under Wynette, to name just a few — has been that if you are going to effect change, you are going to have to live with people in the organization being unhappy. You have to consider morale, but the overriding problem with the bad morale is that it is usually caused by the situation that exists. There had probably been bad morale before you got there. If you have a problem of corruption within the police department — which Oakland had through 1955, along with a pretty bad policing system — you don't have good morale. What you have is very, very bad morale.

When a reform chief comes in and starts doing things that absolutely must be done there is an outlet for their complaints. Then, the people within the police department have specifics that they can point to and say that that is what is causing the bad morale. They usually don't say, of course, that the department is bad. Rather, they will talk about the personality or leadership style of the person who initiated the needed change. Attempts are made to get rid of the chief.

Let's face it; from a monetary standpoint, if there have been blatant, unlawful acts within a police department, some members of the department have benefited from it financially. Some of them don't want to see it end, so they fight to have the system go back to its previous state. When it comes to accepting free meals or merchandise some policemen are very comfortable with that type of thing, tragic though it may be.

In time, as you institutionalize change, you get the policemen to accept it. It may take 5, 10, 15, or 20 years, depending on the intensity of the problems. Sure I'm concerned about morale, but the big problems we have with the chiefs of police — and here I'm generally critical of my colleagues is that they themselves want to be comfortable. They have a niche and they want to be able to walk around and have everyone smile at them and be friendly. They don't want to undertake the hard issues of change.

LEN: The San Francisco Police Department has a strong and active patrolmen's association, much like the asso-

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"The citizens want a department where the officers are productive when they are on the street, as opposed to spending too much time in coffee shops."

ties, whether it be the business community or a specific ethnic community — Chinese, black or latino, for instance.

What I have found as Chief of Police in each of these cities is the need for change. I have also found public support for meaningful change in order to bring about the proper policing system. I discern no difference in any of those cities from that standpoint. Primarily there is a difference regarding the extent to which various police departments have advanced themselves in effecting proper standards, and hence toward the type of service that will earn favorable citizen reaction.

LEN: When he appointed you, the Mayor knew of your reputation as being a reform police chief and being progressive and liberal in your attitudes. Did you get the feeling that he felt now was the time for some changes within the San Francisco P.D. when he hired you?

GAIN: I think that was obvious from the beginning. The mayor made statements about the need for changes within the police department during his election campaign. He stated that there was a need for someone outside the

effecting change has been connected with affiliations on the periphery of policing. Because of the peer group pressure, and a conservative value system, most policemen ostracize the chief as soon as he starts effecting change.

The chief is a leader, he is looked upon as one who perhaps identifies with the community; he confronts and addresses the hard issues; he implements change with controls to ensure that the changes come about. It is his responsibility to improve productivity in police services, to stop the taking of gratuities and/or rewards of various types which are inappropriate. Hence, you get that separation, between the officers and management. What Pat Murphy was saying — he and I apparently share the same attitude and philosophy in that regard — I've been saying for years and years.

When I was chief in Oakland, a certain deputy chief retired. He was, organizationally ineffective and was not looked upon by the men as a chief but rather as one of the boys. At the time of his retirement, a great number of people attended his party. He was characterized in the

"Given the propensities of human beings, at times policemen will transgress the law; then you take action. But you can create an organizational atmosphere through emphatic policies that are understood and enforced."

Continued from Page 8

ciations in New York and Boston. What sort of role do you see them playing in the restructuring of your department?

GAIN: What we have done is that we have asked all of our management people — the captains, lieutenants and virtually everyone who is interested — to come in, and we've said to them "We'd like to have your input, this is what we have in mind."

We have specifically requested the Police Officers Association representatives to come in. We also have an Officers for Justice Association, made up of black officers, and we have an association that comprises investigators and supervisory officers. We have asked them all to come in and look at the problems. What we said, and meant sincerely, is that we want everyone in the department who is interested, to make recommendations and give us their input.

They [the POA] have written us a letter reacting to reorganization. Generally, they said to us that there are certain things that they would like to see maintained, such as the present number of captains that we have.

When we get the reorganization completed, with an explanation for each change we are recommending to the police commissioners, we will again talk with them but we will give them the final document, as with these other associations and everyone who wants to look at it, and say, "Okay, we have taken all your recommendations into consideration, I'm going to recommend the following changes to the commissioner who will hold public hearings." The police commission will then ultimately adopt a new structure based upon what they feel is best for the department.

LEN: Then you are expecting the Police Officers Association to take a positive role in this restructuring?

GAIN: Absolutely. We've asked them to do it. Of course under California law, the commission has to meet and confer with them. I do it also; that is the process I am going through now. So under law, the commission has to ultimately take into consideration their concerns, and then the commission has to decide what it is going to do. Certainly we want input, and I think that is most appropriate because as with any type of major policy change we should get input from the Police Officers Association. I am a great believer in a strong employee association, provided that they confine their concerns to working conditions, salaries, conditions relating to hours of work, rules and regulations, etc. It is well-established that employees must have representatives speaking for them in today's employer/employee interactions. So I feel the Police Officers Association is needed and I support it.

The big problem that we have with employee associations is that sometimes they do not want to confine themselves to their proper role. They want to get into areas that are management's prerogative. It is a matter of each understanding the other's role and then respecting those roles and staying within the confines of their defined areas.

LEN: You mentioned something about an Officers for Justice association representing black officers within the department, and a separate organization representing the white officers. Does this indicate some sort of internal strife between the black and white officers in the San Francisco Police Department?

GAIN: Yes, and likewise between supervisory officers and investigative officers. There are three organizations here in San Francisco. The Officers for Justice came into being in the '60s based upon concerns relating to blackness. The Officers for Justice, in concert with other groups, filed a suit in Federal court alleging discriminatory practices regarding the entrance examination for patrolmen, and in not hiring female police officers, among other issues. So there has been a problem within this department as perceived by the Officers for Justice.

The Supervisory and Investigative Officers Association has existed for a long time, but only recently has come into prominence and has become more of a moving force within the department as a result of the San Francisco Police Department strike in 1975.

Essentially what happened is that during that strike the supervisory officers and numbers of investigators — if not all — remained on duty, whereas approximately 52 percent of the patrolmen went out on strike. That caused a divisiveness right there. The Officers for Justice remained on duty during the strike. So, as you can imagine, there have been some wounds resulting from it.

There was no solidarity or cohesiveness, so that's why the supervisory and investigative organization became more prominent — they were the ones who filled their obligation to serve the citizens by remaining on duty.

LEN: Since the '60s, has there been anything that the department was able to do to get these two factions — the black and white officers — back together again?

GAIN: Well, I don't know what has to be done. My feeling, based upon statements made to me is that black officers still feel there is a need to have the association to ensure appropriate concern for black-related problems within the police department. (Incidentally, not all black officers belong to the Officers for Justice. I think 75 out of a total of 100 black officers belong to it.) These problems have to do with transfers, disciplinary actions, relationships with the community and so on. The problems are there, and I think they are going to stay there. The association will exist until the day comes when there is no perceived need to have an association based on the problems of blackness.

The Oakland Police Department has such an organization and some of the reasons for its being are the same as in the San Francisco Police Department. There were feel-

such an organization regionally in northern California and a branch right within this police department. I would support such an organization now, simply to improve communications between the women officers and myself. Female police officers need all the assistance and support they can get since our program here started out with such negativism. It is going to take a long time to instill confidence in the female police officer, and for her to gain acceptance among male officers.

LEN: You have an aggressive affirmative action stance as far as blacks and females are concerned, and you were reported in a recent magazine article to have taken a very controversial stand with regard to homosexuals. Do you really feel that a homosexual could be a good police officer?

GAIN: I have no reason to believe that he could not be a good police officer, and I think that is the point. Under law, a police department must hire a person who is gay. You simply cannot discriminate because a person is gay or female or black or latino.

I happen to feel very strongly that a police department should be reflective of its community. If you have a 10 percent gay population, for example, the police department should be 10 percent gay. If it is 14 percent black, then you should have 14 percent black officers, and so on. The reason I use a percent figure is that if you deal nebulously in statements such as "Yes, we believe in affirmative action," then your goals are too vague. So I just put it in simple terms to overcome those objections.

There is no question in my mind that a gay person can be an effective police officer. I strongly believe that. I came to know numbers of gays when I was undersheriff in the sheriff's department here. I have been here for over a year in the San Francisco area and know their life style.

The type of gay I'm talking about does not victimize

"Under the law, a police department must hire a person who is gay. You simply cannot discriminate because a person is gay or female or black or latino."

ings that there were discriminatory actions by white officers against black officers. In Oakland, it was a matter of white officers vis-a-vis black citizens. So that organization in Oakland came into being in about 1970 based upon these problems. I understand these problems still exist in that city.

As a practitioner with some experience in this area, I think that there will probably be a need for a black officers' association, until that day comes when there are sufficient numbers of black officers so that blackness per se is no longer an issue. In Oakland, I am thinking in terms of 300 black officers out of a total of about 750. There will be problems regarding minorities that will remain until the numbers of minority persons within the police department are more equal to those of whites. I think that is going to have to occur here, too, in San Francisco. It is going to take many, many years to get a proper balance though, with only 100 black officers out of approximately 1800 policemen and only a few Chinese and Latin officers.

LEN: Does this problem also apply to female officers in San Francisco?

GAIN: We have a real grave problem there also. There has been an obviously negative response to females within the police academy. We are addressing that problem now. There is a degree of doubt among some members of the patrol force regarding the effectiveness of female officers on patrol. I say 'some' because obviously not all feel that way.

I would anticipate that, in time, we are going to see a national female police officers association, for there is a need now for communications and exchange of experiences. I would also anticipate that in time we might have

children, and does not victimize men randomly. The type I'm talking about is the one that has a lover. I know gays here, know them and know of them, who have had the same mate for 10 or 15 years, and with fidelity. So why shouldn't they become effective policemen?

What some police feel is that you could not have a gay policeman because he would go out and victimize children or adults, but we don't have the experience to demonstrate that that would in fact occur. If it did occur, then you could take the same personnel action as you would with a male officer who might victimize a female or a male child or victimize an adult woman. So I have no concerns about it, none whatever.

If a gay person were to apply, we would conduct the same kind of background check on him as we would with any other applicant. If we found factually that he should not be hired because of his sexual propensities, based upon concrete evidence, we would not hire him. But if we did not find anything wrong, then why not hire him? We are dealing in stereotypes otherwise.

LEN: Someone said recently that some East Coast police departments have experienced much larger corruption problems than has ever been felt in San Francisco, and he then indicated that unless corruption is eliminated completely in the SFPD, Charlie Gain will not be satisfied. Is that essentially your position?

GAIN: Absolutely. It has to be zero. Of course, given the propensities of human beings, at times police men will transgress the law; then you take action. But you can create an organizational atmosphere through rules, regulations and emphatic policies that are understood and enforced. If you violate a law, you are going to be held to

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“What has to occur in reforming a police department is that the individual who undertakes it must stay long enough to institutionalize change. There is a need for continuity in policy implementation and control.”

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account. So when it comes to police corruption, you will have transgressions, perhaps, but they will be insulated and rare. Certainly, therefore, I will not be satisfied until we achieve an absolute minimum level which we have not yet approached in San Francisco.

LEN: You once said something about the importance of continuity of leadership in turning a police department around. Could you expand on that a little?

GAIN: What has to occur in reforming a police department is that the individual who undertakes it must stay there long enough to institutionalize change. How long an individual has to stay after initiating change will depend upon the particular police department and the community itself.

For example, I recognized emphatically when I was in Oakland that, given the personal conduct problems and the relationship of the police with the community, it

might take 10 or 15 years to institutionalize change. By that I mean it would take at least that long for the men to accept and internalize the changes. Policemen then would rarely engage in misconduct. So there is a need for continuity insofar as appropriate policy implementation and control are concerned.

In Chicago, O. W. Wilson implemented change, but it wasn't institutionalized because he did not stay long enough. His successors have not maintained the same type of administrative control as he did. The same holds for New York; but of course, New York has never been reformed as far as I know. No one has been able to reform New York. In order to reform a police department of that size, it would take all types of political change. It might take 20 or 30 years in a department that big.

So you have to have continuity; whoever is heading a particular police department must stay long enough. After a generation policemen will eventually come to say "What

do you mean, we take gratuities? It's not unheard of in the department, policemen getting involved in some form of corruption, but we just don't do it."

LEN: How long do you feel it would take in San Francisco for such a change? Also, bearing in mind the political realities of the situation, do you figure you will be around long enough to effect such changes?

GAIN: Well, as far as my being around is concerned, of course that's an open-ended question. Who knows? The only thing you can do is that which needs to be done, and do the best job you can on that. Only the future will tell how long I will be here.

As far as how long it would take to institutionalize change here — I would think in terms of 10 or more years at the least. Some change will be accepted quickly, others will take a longer time. Take Los Angeles, for example. I can't recall exactly how long it all took, but I guess it started before Parker. They have had favorable continuity in chiefs from Wharton, the first reform chief. Parker came next, then Redden, and now they have Davis. They've had real continuity of administrative control, so that when there is transgression of the rules, action is taken. That police department is the most professional in the United States, and probably, given its size, is the freest from any pattern of undesirable police operations. Continuity has been a big factor there; I don't know of any other police department where that has taken place.

In Detroit and other cities, where there have been so-called reform chiefs and commissioners, there just hasn't been that continuity. In Oakland, the reform is still taking place. It started there in 1955 with Vernon, a remarkably good chief. Toothman followed him, and then I. There is still that type of chief there, Chief Hart. There has been continuity of administrative control, but I know that institutionalization of desired change, particularly when it comes to the personal conduct of officers, has not arrived yet. Hart is now bridging that. I was there for six years; he will have to go on for 10 or 15 years himself, or have someone take over who has similar inclinations.

One big problem we must always consider when talking about the police is the socialization process. The dominant value system in the United States is not quite as high as I would like to see it. It certainly is not, generally speaking, high enough in law enforcement. What we have to do is get a special type of human product and put him into a policing environment with all the attractions — desirable and undesirable — and then change him so that his moral values are higher than the ordinary citizen. I hate to say it, but I think that's the way it is in policing, because the opportunities to engage in unethical behavior are so significant in this profession. Reform simply takes years and years to accomplish. It's hard. That probably sounds like a counsel of despair, but I can't help feeling it.

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BOOK NOTES

By CAROLE BANKO

Death and Deterrence: A Statistical Debate

Criminal law texts usually list four rationales justifying punishment, reformation, restraint, retribution, and deterrence. Capital punishment obviously precludes the first while accomplishing the second; thus arguments about the validity of the death penalty focus upon the remaining theories—retribution and deterrence.

Retribution is an uncomfortable subject for many people, whether accepted or rejected. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life" are the powerful primitive repetitions of the Lex Talionis that subconsciously influence all. Retribution as a purpose of punishment has been in disfavor since the Nineteenth Century. Still, Mr. Justice Stewart recently used the rationale to support his opinion in *Gregg v. Georgia* 44 U.S.L.W. 5230 (1976), upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty, thus the moral question involved is ready for re-examination. [See Tao, "Beyond *Furman v. Georgia*: The Need for a Morally Based Decision on Capital Punishment" 51 *Notre Dame Lawyer* 722 (1976).]

"Evolving standards of decency" may eventually lead to rejection of the death penalty on moral grounds sometime in the future, but at the moment both sides prefer to base their arguments on the utilitarian deterrence theory.

Does the threat of death act as more of a deterrent to a potential murderer than the threat of life imprisonment? Empirical proof is difficult, and surprisingly few attempts to gather it have been made until recently. The discussion is of particular

interest to law enforcement personnel, since murder of a police officer has often been considered an exceptional crime—either (as in New York at present) a capital crime in itself, or as an aggravating circumstance to be taken into account by court or jury upon sentencing. Are assaults on the police or anyone else actually prevented by the existence of the death penalty?

The major objective studies of capital punishment's effect on police killings, those by Thorsten Sellin and by Donald R. Campion, have concluded that it does not deter. Sellin's study, "Does the Death Penalty Protect Municipal Police?", appears in *The Death Penalty: A Report for the Model Penal Code Project of the American Law Institute* (1959). It is reprinted in H. Bedau *The Death Penalty in America* (1964) at pages 284-301. Campion's study, "Does the Death Penalty Protect State Police?" is also in Bedau's book at pages 301-315.

Sellin's studies are the best-known. He produced his results by comparing homicide rates in abolitionist and retentionist states, that were otherwise similar in population, geography, and economy. He consistently found "that police and prison homicides are virtually the same in abolition states as in death penalty states." This "matching" method has been used by several other social scientists on different data with similar results. Those most cited are: W. Bowers, *Executions in America* (1974); Bailey, "Murder and the Death Penalty" 659 *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 416 (1974); Schuessler, "The Deterrent Influence of the Death Penalty"

284 *Annals* 54 (1952); and Sutherland, "Murder and the Death Penalty" 15 *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 522 (1925).

In contrast, proponents of the death penalty's effectiveness as a deterrent had very little scientific backing for their view, apart from a study by the Los Angeles Police Department in 1971 which indicated that at least some arrestees were deterred from carrying weapons on their "jobs" by fear of capital punishment. Adherents of the penalty usually based their arguments on the gut feeling that was voiced by the late FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover. "The hardened criminal has been and is deterred from killing by the prospect of the death penalty."

Now, finally, capital punishment advocates have their "scientific" statistical proof to point to. Using very sophisticated multiple regression analysis techniques, Isaac Ehrlich of the University of Chicago concludes in his paper "The Deterrent Effect of Capital Punishment: A Question of Life or Death" 65 *American Economic Review* 397 (1975) that "an additional

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1977 Edition of
Police Legal Manual
Due in October

The New Jersey Law Journal has set October 1 as the publication date for the 1977 edition of its Law Enforcement Desk Reference, a multi-purpose legal manual, planner and diary.

As part of its manual section, the updated edition contains new material covering such topics as Dissemination of Intelligence Data, Educational Upgrading of Police, Guide to Citizens Band Talk, Productivity Improvement in Police Services, Handling Evidence in Sex Crimes, Evaluation of Police Personnel and Guide to Computer Security.

The volume is edited by Irving B. Zeichner, who is an editor of Law and Order magazine, a former judge, law school lecturer, and Laker Fellow in Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.

According to a New Jersey Law Journal statement, the book discusses many "tough law enforcement problems" and deals with complex legal questions.

Information about the 1977 edition of the LEDR, which is available to officials of law enforcement and allied professions, may be obtained by writing to Law Enforcement Desk Reference, P.O. Box 7333, Trenton, NJ 08626.

New Books on Review

Fort Apache: Life and Death in New York City's Most Violent Precinct. By Tom Walker. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1976. \$7.95.

Tom Walker, a New York City police captain, has a knack for bringing readers right into the lifestream of the South Bronx—the basement hangouts of violent youth gangs, and the ordinary households of the many unfortunate families inalterably trapped in this urban necropolis.

The book is the tale of Walker's two-year stint at the 41st Precinct, commonly labeled Fort Apache because of the numerous citizen assaults the stationhouse has endured over the years. The anecdotes are fast moving and run the entire spectrum of emotional responses, from delightful police humor to the repugnant horrors of rape, child abuse and senseless murders.

The police of the Four-One are depicted in their true light—as victims of the ghetto, much the same as the residents they are there to serve. The reader observes in microscopic detail their foibles and excesses, as well as their courageous feats which, unfortunately often have little impact on improving community life.

Walker does not pretend to offer any

sociological theories explaining the degradation of the South Bronx. But, for a self-proclaimed "hacker," he does a superb job of describing his love/hate relationship with one of America's most ignominious ghettos.

—Thomas J. Ward

The Courts: Fulcrum of the Justice System. By H. Ted Rubin. Goodyear Publishing Co., Inc. Pacific Palisades, California, 1976. 242 pp.

This text provides a thorough examination of the American courts. It gives a complete and easy-to-understand description of the components of the court structure—felony, lower criminal, juvenile, civil and appellate. Jurisdiction, process, and major issues confronting each type of court are discussed succinctly; where any of these differ widely from state to state, the differences are clearly illustrated, often in tabular form. Indeed, the extensive use of well-designed tables, charts and diagrams is one of the features that will make this book of special appeal to the student.

But more valuable than the descriptive sections is the author's realization that the

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New Book Releases for the Criminal Justice Library

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courts can be treated meaningfully only by placing them in the context of the entire justice system. Consistent with this viewpoint are the excellent chapters on prosecution and defense, as well as an opening chapter dealing with the relationship of the public to the courts. This systematic conception is not limited only to a few chapters; it pervades the entire book. The reciprocal influence of the courts with law enforcement, probation, and corrections, as well as with the legislature, the press, and public opinion, is demonstrated convincingly throughout the book.

The chapter on court reform is especially provocative. It compares and assesses the work of all of the major proponents of court reform and speculates about the future of the courts. Like the rest of the volume, it is based on and refers to the latest work in the field. It is possible, however, that the contemporary nature of the book will prove to be one of its few weaknesses, for in an area which changes as rapidly as this one, a work relying so heavily on the latest information may quickly become dated. The few chapters on history do not solve the problem, for they are noticeably less strong than the rest of the book.

The instructor considering adoption for classroom use should be aware that the author does not conceal his own opinions on topics as controversial as court reorganization, the rights of the accused, and bail reform. For more sophisticated students this may simply make the book more interesting, but the rather simple

style, plus the list of discussion questions accompanying each chapter makes it particularly appropriate for the beginning student in criminal justice or political science, although such a student might find himself confused. The competent teacher can probably deal with this however, and should not be discouraged from utilizing this most informative book.

Author H. Ted Rubin is the Assistant Executive Director of the Institute for Court Management in Denver and a former judge of the Denver Juvenile Court. His book reflects his wide experiences. —Dorothy H. Bracey

• • •

The American Police. By Harry W. More, Jr. West Publishing Company. St. Paul, Minnesota. 278 pp.

The American Police is a well organized, provocative book of text and readings covering what might be termed the psychological aspects of the police role. The author has drawn upon a wide range of existing material, and More includes sections on the Historical Perspective; The Police Function; Policing Society; The Police Personality; Police Behavior; and Organizational Impact.

The readings selected are generally timely, and each part is followed by an annotated bibliography. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in police behavior or the police role, including specific aspects such as attitudes, deviance, militancy and job stress.

—R.H. Ward

• • •

Procedures in the Justice System. By

Gilbert B. Stuckey. Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co. Columbus, Ohio, 1976. 257 pp.

The title of this book may be misleading, for it is a volume on criminal procedure only. But it is criminal procedure in a broad sense of the term, for the author's intention is to describe the duties and responsibilities of the agencies which compose the criminal justice system. The book follows the process from accusation to completion of sentence, stopping along the way to introduce relevant personnel, to cite cases in point, and to discuss pertinent issues. There is an historical introduction to each of the institutions of the criminal justice system. Finally, each chapter is followed by a set of review questions.

As a description of the procedures of criminal justice, the book is more than adequate. The explanations are clear and complete and appropriate emphasis is placed on the manner in which the components of the system interact with each other. A section on legislation might have been included, perhaps in place of the rather perfunctory chapter on crime causation.

In the areas of issues and discussion, however, clarity is often obtained only by ignoring complexity. This dangerous oversimplification is most obvious in the sections pertaining to history. This is particularly unfortunate since the book is one of the few introductory texts in the field of criminal justice which attempts to seriously provide historical grounding for the analysis of the present-day system. The need for such a perspective makes this rather shallow treatment all the more disappointing.

Oversimplification is also evident in the discussion of contemporary issues. The cursory examination of the future of the jury is a good example, for this extremely complex question receives only two paragraphs. Here, however, the problem of oversimplification is mitigated by the complete and detailed description of the institution and its functions so that, at least for the thoughtful student, the issues may become self-evident.

The instructor in an introductory class will probably find this book to be a fine teaching tool. In addition to a list of discussion questions, there are questions designed to direct the student's attention to local variations in criminal justice procedure. —Dorothy H. Bracey

LEAA Annual Report Traces History of Policing in US

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration recently released a unique report that provides an historical view of the origins and development of American law enforcement.

Entitled **Two Hundred Years of American Justice**, the LEAA bicentennial study contains the seventh annual report of the agency and describes the development of the criminal justice system from colonial times to the present.

The 176-page book features historical illustrations and presents in narrative and pictorial form a concise view of police, courts corrections and juvenile delinquency prevention.

"The recurrent theme of the history of America's criminal justice system is one of change, of persistent redefinition of problems, of testing, invention and new approaches," said LEAA Administrator Richard W. Velde, "and the creation of LEAA can be seen as a strikingly logical milestone."

The administrator writes that his agency's lifespan appears to be short when considered against the entire history of the American criminal justice system. "But during that time the crime control program has developed criminal justice planning organizations in each state, increased knowledge about what anti-crime programs work and about how to measure their success, and established federally supported training and education programs for criminal justice professionals," Velde explained.

The book is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$3.00 per copy prepaid.



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Death and Deterrence: A Statistical Debate

Continued from Page 11

execution per year over the period in question (1933-1969) may have resulted on average in 7 or 8 fewer murders." Ehrlich's attack upon Sellin's results spurred Sellin's defenders to reply. The *Yale Law Journal* decided to publish what it termed "an essentially statistical debate" because of its importance to constitutional adjudication.

Given that importance, it is unfortunate that the complicated statistics may preclude understanding, much less criticism, by persons of average mathematical training. A battle of experts has resulted, but the *Yale Law Journal* editors have written an explanatory introduction. The articles are interesting and not entirely incomprehensible, and Sellin's methodology is easy to understand.

The debate began in the December 1975 issue of the *Yale Law Journal* and continued in the January 1976 issue. The articles criticizing Ehrlich's results are: Baldus and Cole, "A Comparison of the

Work of Thorsten Sellin and Isaac Ehrlich on the Deterrent Effect of Capital Punishment" 85 *Yale Law Journal* 170 (1975); and Bowers and Pierce, "The Illusion of Deterrence in Isaac Ehrlich's Research on Capital Punishment" 85 *Yale Law Journal* 187 (1975). An answer by Ehrlich, "Deterrence: Evidence and Influence" appeared in the same issue on page 209. Next, Prof. Jon K. Peck of Yale suggested in his article "The Deterrent Effect of Capital Punishment: Ehrlich and His Critics" 85 *Yale Law Journal* 359 (1976) that all of the above could improve their respective methodologies, and Ehrlich again replied in a short "Rejoinder" 85 *Yale Law Journal* 368 (1976).

Another entry in the debate is Passell's paper "The Deterrent Effect of the Death Penalty: A Statistical Test" 28 *Stanford Law Review* 61 (1975), which rejects Ehrlich's technique and results. At present, the contest appears to be a draw. Indisputable proof either way may simply not be possible. Would someone please inform the persons now waiting on Death Row?

An Important Book You Might Have Missed

In recent years, a tremendous number of books on law enforcement have been published. Few, if any, of us have time to read them all, so it is likely that we may sometimes overlook a work of unusual merit. *City Police*, published in 1973, is such a work. If you haven't yet read it, you may want to look into it now.

The book looks deeply into the secret world of policemen at work and explains why police work in most cities is more difficult than it has to be and less successful than it could be. Author Jonathan Rubinstein served as a police reporter on the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* and holds a Ph.D. in history from Harvard. By permission of former Police Commissioner (now Mayor) Frank Rizzo, he closely studied the patrol operations of the 7,200-member Philadelphia force, between 1969 and 1971, working directly with patrolmen in the streets.

He had graduated from the police academy and was armed, but was not a member of the department. (Although he wore civilian clothes, he found that no civilian questioned his identity, and that even policemen — other than his partners — assumed that he was a plainclothesman, detective, or superior officer.) Rubinstein's unique combination of journalist's and historians' skills have enabled him to produce a neutral and dispassionate analysis, with abundant examples, covering the most minute details of everyday police activities.

The book demonstrates that, whatever their shortcomings, individual policemen are not the source of what's wrong with their agency. Rather, it is the people and government leaders of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania who have failed to realize that "before the police can possibly be expected to perform their duty effectively, fundamental decisions must be made about what they should do."

Nor has the department's own leadership faced up to the implications of this statement. However, in an effort to please all those who make demands on it, the departmental leadership has more or less chosen some priorities, but these are often questionable or contradictory.

This book shows how the institutional needs mandated by the department's existing structure and priorities, combined with its persistent refusals to face reality, have created a concealed subculture whose rules and norms govern what the rank-and-file policemen and their superiors do every day, even though the results may not be in the interest of the citizens, or of the police themselves.

Continual demands from above for increases in "activity" — the numerical indexes of productivity used by the force — determine much police behavior. For example, each officer's sources of information on the neighborhood, and the data itself, are considered his private preserve, to be used only for improving his own "activity" record, even if the community would be better off were this knowledge shared with his colleagues.

The author documents that "the statistical measures used to evaluate their work have no demonstrable effect on the performance of those duties for which they are principally hired — the preservation of order and the protection of life and property. . . ."

Thus, wrong priorities are coupled with bad management — inevitably a losing combination. The need to supply sufficient "activity" can lead to breaches of the law as well as of department rules, and to reduced protection for the public.

"Vice pinches," particularly for gambling, are a major form of required "activity." (Philadelphia decentralizes vice law enforcement, expecting uniformed

personnel, as well as plainclothesmen, to make such arrests.) But the tremendous emphasis on counteracting "victimless crimes" detracts from the department's nature of vice enforcement techniques often leads to misconduct and corruption, even in many situations not directly involving vice.

The whole subject of police law breaking is thoroughly examined, with the author carefully explaining why many officers sincerely believe that certain extralegal acts are morally justifiable or even obligatory. Repeatedly, he shows that they believe their conduct — right or wrong — only reflects what happens in the higher levels of the department and of government in general. (It must be stressed that he gives ample space to describing the everyday bravery and compassion shown by the men.)

Again and again, Rubinstein reveals the consequences of the department's lack of realism in defining and executing its mission. He relates, for instance, that the police academy is despised by almost every recruit within the first weeks of training. Its curriculum does not prepare them to handle the day-to-day problems of working on the street. There are lectures from psychologists, but no realistic simulation of actual conflict situations. The men become contemptuous of the unreal schooling they receive, and resign themselves to learning street skills haphazardly from more experienced colleagues after assignment to a precinct. (There are no specially selected and trained officers detailed to handle rookies' street orientation, as in New York.)

Similarly, a lengthy chapter on communications describes how the department's failures are mirrored in the use and misuse of the radio (including various forms of collusion between dispatchers and precinct personnel).

As for the task of dealing with crime, the author believes that "the police have been given an impossible responsibility. They cannot prevent crime altogether, and whatever amount of crime they actually do prevent by their presence on the street cannot be demonstrated."

He stresses that some tactics designed to prevent crime, such as the stopping of suspicious cars and pedestrians, inevitably evoke fear, frustration and hostility in persons who are intercepted, most of whom are law-abiding. And once a crime is perpetrated, "all they can do is arrest people," which "does not accomplish the purpose," for "capturing criminals is not the same thing as preventing crime."

He concludes that "Until the police are given another strategy, they will continue to do what they have always done. The department will seek to maintain the integrity of its organization, and the patrolman will seek to preserve himself and his place on the street."

The book does not go into possible alternative strategies designed to increase the emphasis on crime prevention and to obtain active citizen involvement and co-operation, such as community councils, storefront substations and team policing. That, however, is not really an omission, because this book was meant to be primarily descriptive rather than prescriptive.

The author has done a superb job of explaining and interpreting the patrol function in a typical large-city department. It is clear from the evidence he has gathered that fundamental change is desperately needed. Hopefully, his book will be an inspiration and point of departure for innovation and improvement.

California Regents Shut Down Berkeley Criminology School

NEWS ANALYSIS

By RICHARD H. WARD

What began as a hope for the professionalization of law enforcement came to an end this September when the Regents of the University of California closed the School of Criminology at Berkeley. Thus, a battle which began in the early 1970's and which was characterized by one of the fiercest academic struggles in recent time ended with several lawsuits pending, the establishment of a new graduate program, and broad disagreement as to where the blame for the School's dissolution should be placed.

Much of the controversy surrounds Anthony Platt, a radical criminologist and Marxist, who was one of three faculty members who stated publicly that they were Marxists in 1973. Both Platt and Herman Schwendinger were political activists who, with Associate Professor Paul Takagi, made up the nucleus of radical criminology faculty. University of California Chancellor Albert H. Bowker became embroiled in the affair shortly after arriving from the City University of New York in 1970. As early as 1972, according to the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Baker wrote a memo which stated that, while he hadn't come to a final decision about the School of Criminology, he would recommend closing it if the University were to lose 40 or 50

faculty positions.

An evaluation committee report in 1973 recommended that the School be closed, but it was not until the spring of 1974 that an official announcement was made. The University administration denied that politics was behind the decision to close the School, but Sheldon Messenger, dean of the School from 1971 to 1974, disputed this and, according to the *Chronicle*, referred to committee members as "conservative right-wing types." He also said that he believed the committee members felt they were academically fair in their own minds.

There was no question that the School had lost its credibility with most of the police departments in the San Francisco Bay area, and the number of in-service students dropped significantly over the years. Many police officers felt there was an out-right hostility toward them, which they said was evident in the behavior of some faculty members who espoused their own political views to the exclusion of those of students. One former student referred to the grading process as A for anti-establishment types and C for cops. Whether this was true or not, many in-service students felt it better to seek their education at other colleges. Police departments refused to let graduate students conduct research, and it is probably safe to say that the School lost the support of the agencies which were largely responsible for its

development.

The actions of some faculty, including Dr. Platt, who was refused tenure and who was arrested twice for involvement in demonstrations, led to several changes in the School. The courses changed and became "scholarly and politically motivated," according to Messenger. He also reportedly said that the School developed "a tremendous tendency to pass students on if they had the correct political persuasion."

Bernard J. Diamond, who succeeded Messenger as dean, feels that Platt was unqualified for tenure, noting that the arrest was unjustifiable and Platt won a damage suit against the University. "I have no sympathy with what Platt did to the School," Diamond said in a *Chronicle* interview, "but he got one of the rawest deals in academic history."

Schwendinger has been unable to get another job and Takagi, who is tenured, has been retained but does not have a teaching assignment as yet. According to the *Chronicle*, Mr. Takagi said he was told that the new graduate program wanted no part of him. "I think they would like to fire me, but they can't because they know they would have a lawsuit on their hands."

Perhaps it is ironic that Berkeley, which is known for its radicalism, closed the School that is probably most representative of the "establishment" under protest of

many of the radical students. The School of Criminology was one of the early pioneers in criminal justice education, and under the leadership of August Vollmer, O. W. Wilson and Joseph Lohman was once probably the most respected in law enforcement circles. Its graduate alumni occupy key positions throughout the country as practitioners and educators in criminal justice and criminology. Many of them graduated before the troubles, according to one source, but even the most recent graduates have gained acceptance, he said. Most of the police students the author is familiar with maintain that the educational aspects of the program were of a high calibre, although the political philosophy of many faculty was at odds with their own. "It's a shame," said one former student, "that the differences couldn't be worked out, because the School was making a significant contribution to the field."

WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?

Have a comment you'd like to make? *Law Enforcement News* invites its readers to submit commentaries on any subject of current interest to the criminal justice community. All contributions should be sent directly to the editor's attention.

FBI Director Kelley Rapped Over Possible Misconduct

Continued from Page 1

FBI officials some expensive gifts including a \$200 walnut table, a \$250 clock, a \$250 easy chair, and a handmade teak and mahogany jewelry box. The following day, the director issued a statement disclosing that two sets of plywood valances and a portable cabinet were constructed by the Bureau's special exhibits section and installed in his apartment shortly after he took office in mid-1973.

Kelley explained that the valances were installed "without my knowledge" and that the cabinet is still FBI property which he plans to return when he leaves office.

When he disclosed his acceptance of gifts from subordinates, Kelley declared that he is "prepared to make restitution for any of such gifts which are not clearly permitted" by Federal statutes. A Justice Department official said that the director's repayment could total more than \$1,000.

Before Ford's announcement, a few sources had accurately predicted that Kelley would not face prosecution over possible technical violations of Federal statutes that govern the acceptance of gifts by government officials and the

misuse of public property. They added that the construction of the window valances was a minor matter compared with other evidence of the misuse of the Bureau's carpentry shop.

Since the Kelley disclosures, a Justice Department spokesman admitted that Levi had himself received a pair of cuff links and a briefcase from the five FBI agents who serve as his personal security force.

The spokesman, Robert Havel, said that the jewelry had been an anniversary gift and the briefcase a Christmas present, and that the Attorney General's personal staff had given him a bow tie and a set of glassware on the same occasions.

Havel did not attempt to set a value on the gifts, but said that none of them were expensive. The code of Federal regulations prohibits a Government official from soliciting or receiving gifts from subordinates, except where they have a "nominal" value and are presented on a special occasion.

Some government officials are speculating whether the disclosure of the Justice Department's evidence against Kelley had been prompted by the hostility he had invoked within some quarters of the Bureau

by his response to revelations of FBI misconduct.

Noting that many high-ranking Bureau officials have resigned or retired in recent weeks, one Justice Department aide speculated that any possible internal campaign against Kelley might have had its "genesis at Fulton, Missouri."

The reference to Fulton regards a speech Kelley made there last May in which he apologized for some of the FBI's intelligence programs and criticized the leadership of the late Bureau director, J. Edgar Hoover. Some past and present Bureau officials who were close to the former director felt that the speech tarnished the FBI's image.

Previous to Ford's vote of confidence, Kelley supporters expressed the hope that the President would allow their chief to remain. One declared that "there's nobody in this country that's any more honest than him."

Other Kelley aides might not be as loyal. In August, the director disclosed that he had been deliberately "deceived" by subordinates who withheld from him knowledge of a number of illegal burglaries carried out by Bureau agents in

recent years.

Termining the matter a "cause for concern," Kelley said that he was investigating to determine which of his subordinates had taken part in the deception. "And if I find those who have knowledgeably, knowingly, intentionally deceived me, I will take some action," he said.

Although Kelley has yet to announce who had kept information from him, Justice Department sources have said that he had established the identity of at least one Bureau official who knew of the burglaries at the time that the director maintained there had been none at a 1975 news conference.

The sources added, however, that Kelley would not take immediate action against the man because of regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

The burglaries in question took place during 1972 and 1973 in New York City. They have since become the subject of a Justice Department investigation that is attempting to establish how many agents were involved in such activities within the last five years, who the targets of the break-ins were, and which FBI executives had known of or condoned the burglaries.

September 25-30, 1976. 83rd Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. At the Fontainebleu Hotel, Miami Beach. Additional information is available from: Glen D. King, Executive Director, IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

September 29-30, 1976. Symposium on improving criminal justice administration through inter-agency cooperation. To be held in New York City. For further information contact: Symposium Secretary, General Services Administration (2NR), 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10017. (212) 264-3516. (Co-sponsored by GSA, the New York Federal Executive Board and the Institute of Judicial Administration.)

October 4-7, 1976. National Round-Up of Citizen Anti-Crime Groups. At the Breckenridge Pavilion Inn, St. Louis. For further information call or write: The Women's Crusade Against Crime, 1221 Locust, St. Louis, MO 63103. (314) 231-0425.

October 5-7, 1976. 10th Annual Investigator Development Seminar At the International Inn, Washington, D.C. Enrollment fee: \$185.00 Additional details about the seminar are available from: Association of Federal Investigators, 815 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (202) 347-5500.

October 5-10, 1976. Fourth Annual Conference of Region 1, National Black Police Association. At the Galt House, Louisville, Kentucky. For full details and registration, contact: NBPA, Region 1, c/o Mr. Clem Harris, 1219 Union Street, Brooklyn, NY 11225. (212) 467-2063.

October 6-8, 1976. Three-day intensive course in rape investigation. At the Royal Las Vegas Motor Hotel. Course fee: \$195.00 For more information contact: Michael E. O'Neill, Vice President, Theorum Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. (408) 294-1427.

October 14-15, 1976. Workshop on privacy and security issues in the criminal

justice system. At the Prom-Sheraton Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri. Fee: \$155.00 (does not include meals or lodging). For complete details and registration, contact: Michael E. O'Neill, Vice President, Theorum Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA (408) 294-1427.

October 15-16, 1976. Workshop: "Terror - The Man, The Mind and The Matter." Topics will include hostage taking, bombings, and international terrorist raids. For full information, write or call: Prof. Edward J. Shaughnessy, Conference Coordinator, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Department of Sociology, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 489-3990.

October 17-20, 1976. National Forum on Volunteers in Criminal Justice. To be held in Atlanta. For complete details, contact: Judge Keith Leenhouts, VIP Division, 200 Washington Square Plaza, Royal Oak, MI 48067.

October 17-21, 1976. Police Collective Bargaining Workshop. At the Howard Johnson's Hotel, Newton, Massachusetts. Registration fee: \$275.00 (does not include food or lodging) Further information is available from: The Public Safety Labor Relations Center, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

October 18-November 12, 1976. Police Executive Development Institute. Sponsored by the Pennsylvania State University, College of Human Development Tuition fee of \$760.00 includes texts, notebooks, training supplies and one luncheon. Other meals and lodging are not included. For

complete details about the training program, lodging, and registration, contact James R. Horner, POLEX Training Supervisor, S-203, Human Development, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 865-1336.

October 19-21, 1976. Seminar: "Criminal Justice Information Systems: Computer Application for Police Needs." Registration fee: \$85.00. For further information, write to: Center for Criminal Justice, California State Univ., Long Beach, CA.

October 20-22, 1976. Training seminar: "Policy, Ethics and Police Management." To be held in Phoenix. Tuition: \$150.00. Complete details are available from: Donald P. Weir, Training Specialist, Center for Criminal Justice Training, Harrison Building, Suite 502, 143 West Market Street, Indianapolis, IN (317) 264-4607.

October 21-23, 1976. The Third National Anti-Corruption Workshop, tentatively titled "Police Ethics: The Way to Professionalism." To be held in Boston. For complete details, contact: Elizabeth Taylot, Anti-Corruption Management Program, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

October 25-28, 1976. Seminar: "Legal Problems in Police Administration." Registration fee: \$250.00. Further information can be obtained from: George Burnett, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 405 Church Street, Evanston, IL 60204. (312) 492-7242.

October 28-29, 1976. National Confer-

ence on Improving Resource Utilization in Public Safety. To be held in Orlando, Florida. For additional details call or write: Conference Coordinator, Public Safety Research Institute, P.O. Box 40095, St. Petersburg, FL 33743. (813) 343-5594.

November 1-5, 1976. Interviewing/Interrogation Seminar. For information on fees, location and registration write or call: Wayne Hanewicz, Director, Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center, Macomb County Community College, 16500 Hall Road, Mt. Clemens, MI 48043. (313) 286-7555.

November 8-10, 1976. Seminar: Media Relations for the Criminal Justice System. At the Ramada Inn - Rosslyn, Arlington, Virginia. Registration and tuition fee: \$275.00. For further details and registration contact: Washington Crime News Service, 7620 Little River Turnpike, Annandale, VA 22003.

November 8-12, 1976. Detective Training School. Sponsored by the Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center. For further information, see November 1-5.

November 11-14, 1976. National Investigator Hypnosis Seminar. The workshop will provide comprehensive training in the law enforcement uses of hypnosis. At the Airport Marina Hotel, Los Angeles. Tuition: \$395.00 (includes lunches and training materials). For registration information contact: Karnie Starrett, Registrar, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, 10840 Queensland Street, Los Angeles, CA 90034. (213) 271-7123.

November 15-19, 1976. Surveillance and Mechanical Apparatus Seminar Sponsored by the Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center. For additional details, see November 1-5.

November 16-18, 1976. Seventh Annual Institute on Law, Psychiatry and the Mentally Disordered Offender At the Student Center, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. For more information, write: Dr. Terry Brelje, Chestnut Mental Health Center, Chester, IL 62233.

Upcoming Events

Current Job Openings in the Criminal Justice System

Director of Community Safety. Carson, California. The requirements are a college degree in public administration, criminal justice or related field plus six years progressive experience in municipal law enforcement with at least three years at the rank of lieutenant or higher. Possessing P.O.S.T. Advance Certification is necessary.

The salary range is \$2,434-2,960 per month. The Deadline date is October 16, 1976. Apply to: Carson City Hall, 701 East Carson Street, Carson, California 90745.

Police Chief. Valliyo, California. Valliyo is seeking candidates with significant California law enforcement experience at rank of Captain or above. Masters degree plus labor relations experience preferred.

The salary range is \$2,191 to \$2,664 per month. Apply to: Dennis D. Briitenbach, Director of Personnel and Labor Relations, City Hall, 734 Marin Street, Valliyo California 94590.

Police Chief. Chowchilla, California. The minimum requirements are seven years law enforcement experience with three years at rank of sergeant or above and an Associate degree preferred.

The salary range is \$15,000 to \$18,000. The filing deadline is October 16, 1976. Apply to: Personnel Department, City of Chowchilla, 145 Robertson Boulevard, Chowchilla, California 93610.

Chief of Police. Northern New Jersey. Growing community in northern New Jersey with a population in excess of 50,000. Applicants must have a minimum of ten years of law enforcement experience; degree in police science preferred. Salary commensurate with experience.

Forward resume to: Jack D. Harman, Business Administrator, Township of Wayne, 475 Valley Road, Wayne, New Jersey 07470.

Public Safety Planner. Tampa, Florida. Staff responsibility for the areas of police and fire. Must perform needs analyses, program development, and the design of supportive information systems. Salary range, \$12,313 to \$16,307. Requirements: equivalency of M.A. degree and one year of experience in a relevant area.

Send application to: Director of Planning, Metropolitan Development Agency, City of Tampa, 1420 Tampa Street, Tampa, Florida 33602.

Chief of Police. Villa Park, Illinois. Progressive community of 26,000. Seeking highly trained person who will provide strong leadership and is capable of developing a professional police force and sound community relations, and who has a record of successful application of modern management techniques. Responsible for complete program of police administration and law enforcement services in a department comprised of 34 sworn and 15 civilian personnel. Requires minimum of five years of progressively responsible law enforcement experience and demonstrated supervisory and administrative ability.

Salary, \$21,000 to \$23,000 with a full range of fringe benefits. Budget, \$900,000. Send current resume, including salary history, to: Robert G. Gostanian, Village Manager, Village of Villa Park, 20 South Ardmore Avenue, Villa Park, Illinois 60181.

Deputy Village Marshal. Centerburg, Ohio. A rural Central Ohio Village in, "The Heart of Ohio," with a population of approximately 1,400 requires one sworn, full-time Deputy Marshal.

Present department consists of one sworn, full-time Village Marshal and one sworn, part-time Deputy Village Marshal.

Starting salary for the position of Deputy Village Marshal is \$7,200.00, per year, based upon a forty hour work week.

Benefits include: 100 percent paid hospitalization, life insurance and paid uniforms.

Pre-requisite entrance qualifications: United States citizen, 18 years of age, Associate Degree in Law Enforcement or related field, no criminal or traffic record, other than minor traffic violations, good physical health, no prior residency requirements for applicant, good character, able to pass background investigation.

Send resume to: Joseph Janus, Jr., Village Marshal, The Village of Centerburg, Ohio, Police Department,

Centerburg, Ohio 43011. (614) 625-5909.

Criminalist II. Heavy bench and court experience and/or research in three or more of the following physical evidence types: Paint, glass, fiber, hair, wood, soil, safe insulation, accelerants, gunshot and explosive residues.

Current salary, based upon qualification, \$16,244 to \$20,600 (approximately 10 percent increase expected October 1).

Contact E. Whittaker or W. Hartner, Dade County PSD Crime Laboratory, 1320 NW 14 Street, Miami, Florida 33125. (305) 547-7332.

Youth Officer. Centerville, Ohio. A suburban community of 17,000 population in the Greater Dayton area is seeking a youth officer to work in a 12 month federally-funded program which proposes the following general objectives: (1) a reduction in juvenile arrests and referrals to juvenile court, (2) a general reduction in juvenile crime, and (3) efforts to positively alter attitudes.

The person selected, in addition to being highly motivated toward working with youth, must have a minimum of three years experience as a police officer, with a good foundation of experience as a police officer, with a good foundation of general police knowledge. College training in a related field is preferred, but may be waived.

Salary \$11,273 to \$15,100; paid Blue-Cross/Blue Shield and life insurance; two weeks vacation after first year; three personal leave days; sick leave, and other benefits.

Interested persons should submit their resume along with a statement of their philosophy as to the general objectives of the program to Chief W.F. Randolph, 100 W. Spring Valley Road, Centerville, Ohio 45459.

Faculty Member. Sociology Criminal Justice, Bemidji State University, Minnesota. Opening for faculty member in the criminal justice program commencing with the winter term (November 9, 1976). Teaching responsibilities will be in the general area of criminal justice, including criminal procedures and evidence, juvenile delinquency, police administration or police/community relations.

Position includes teaching courses at area community colleges (approximately two per year). Primary responsibility is classroom teaching but participation in community service activities and professional growth and development are expected.

Qualifications: Ph.D. or A.B.D. desired; however, a person with a master's degree and professional and/or teaching experience will be considered. Rank and salary will be competitive, dependent upon qualifications. Application, vitae, and letters of reference should be submitted before October 1, 1976.

Contact Dr. Lewis J. Downing, Head, Division of Behavioral Science, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, Minnesota 56601. For further information, contact: Dr. David A. Nordlie, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, Minnesota 56601, or telephone (218) 755-3943.

Faculty Positions. Nova University, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Two positions (Associate Directors) available effective immediately. Doctorate in Criminal Justice or related field required. College teaching and prior experience with Criminal Justice Agency preferred. Research oriented individuals with administrative abilities desirable.

Salary open. Submit resumes to: Bill Gelfant, Director, Criminal Justice Program, Nova University, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33314. (305) 587-6660.

Army CID Agents. The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command is seeking qualified law enforcement officers to apply for duty as Warrant Officer special agents in the CID reserve program. Those who apply and are accepted must join the U.S. Army Reserve before accepting the appointment.

Applicants must be U.S. Citizens, between the ages of 21 and 45, have at least two years of college, and at least two years of criminal investigative experience with a bonafide law enforcement agency. Also, applicants must be in good physical condition and pass a detailed medical examination. All applicants will be required to undergo a comprehensive background investigation before they can be accredited.

fore they can be accredited.

In addition to pay, personnel will also earn points which may be credited toward retirement from the Army Reserve.

Vacancies exist throughout the United States. Interested persons, civilian or reserve, should send a resume by October 31 to: Commander, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, ATTN: CID-PT, Washington DC 20318. Resumes must include as a minimum, civilian or military employment experience and educational background.

Counseling Coordinator. The Village Tree, Tri-Village Mental Health Services, Inc., in Columbus, Ohio, is seeking a Counseling Coordinator to provide counseling to young people and their families.

Group work, crisis intervention, and volunteer supervision is an integral part of the job. Desire Master's level, experience not necessary but helpful.

Salary range is \$9,000 to \$10,000. Send resumes and personal letter to: The Village Tree, 2118 Arlington Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

Juvenile Justice Coordinator. Program development position with NYAP, to replace Mark Thennes. Required qualifications: (1) four years youth service experience, prefer some of it in private sector, prefer familiarity with juvenile justice system; (2) some experience with legislative advocacy; (3) some management experience.

Salary level is \$17,000 to \$25,000 depending on qualifications. Send resumes to NYAP, Room 502, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Juvenile Justice Program Manager. GS-301-15 The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is seeking a program manager to serve as director of the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, a coordinating center for the collection, preparation, and dissemination of useful data concerning the treatment and control of juvenile offenders.

Requirements include three years of general experience and three years of specialized experience in operational, administrative, or managerial capacity in the juvenile justice/delinquency prevention field, sufficiently responsible to show clearly the candidate's ability to perform the duties of the position at the GS-15 level. One year of the required experience must have been at a level of difficulty and responsibility comparable to the GS-14 level in the federal service.

All applicants will be rated on a 100-point scale with the following maximum weights to be scored: Experience, 50; Supervisory Appraisal, 30; Education and Training, 15; Awards, 5. Candidates should submit a current SF-171 to LEAA, U.S. Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Room 1044, Washington, D.C. 20531, Attention: Tom Murphy. A SF-171 is the only acceptable form of application. The form may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission offices located throughout the country or from the LEAA or other federal agencies.

Chief of Police. Bismarek, North Dakota. The City of Bismarek announces a vacancy in the office of chief of police. Seeking applicant with considerable police and administrative experience.

Salary range is \$1488 to \$1851 per month. Inquiries may be directed to the Personnel Director's Office, Box 1578, Bismarek, North Dakota 58501. (701) 223-3985. Applications and resumes must be filed with the Personnel Director prior to September 30, 1976.

Associate Director. Department of Public Safety, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Responsible for supervising the activities of 43 departmental sworn officers. These officers report through administrative channels to the director of public safety.

Requirements are: a bachelor's degree, preferably in police administration, criminal justice, or related field; certified instructor as a weapon rangemaster desirable; five years of university campus security-police experience at management or supervisory level essential. Salary open, depending upon qualifications. Selection upon oral interview. Interested applicants may send resume to: W.O. Littrell, Director, Public Safety, Northwestern University, 625 Colfax Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

Crime Prevention for Senior Citizens Furthered by New IACP Program

Continued from Page 3

development of community coordination in the areas of social services and criminal justice is also planned

Miami Beach community services personnel are currently conducting regularly scheduled crime awareness and prevention programs, and have set-up a Project Identification system in order to increase the recovery of stolen property.

In Omaha, the police department's program is utilizing a survey prepared by the IACP which determines the victimization of senior citizens as well as their fears about crime. The survey's format was based upon the theory that dealing with the seniors' fear and perception of what might befall them is sometimes more important than the actual threat itself.

"We are going to continue to increase the development and implementation of relevant crime prevention programs geared solely to the senior citizen," Omaha Police Chief Richard R. Anderson said. "The program will be designed to reduce the psychological fear of crime and there will be extensive instruction on target hardening and the use of nonphysical measures against such crimes as purse snatching and robbery. We are also concentrating on education in the area of fraud."

Educating the senior citizen in ways of coping with burglary, street crimes and other crimes against person and property is the primary objective of Jersey City's project.

The director of the city's police department, Frederick J. Hahner, emphasized his program's broad approach. "We are stressing ways that not only seniors, but all citizens, can reduce criminal opportunity," he said. "As a result of our efforts, thus far we have a better informed citizenry and better security methods are being practiced on the streets of Jersey

City."

In a joint effort with the state's Department of Senior Citizen Affairs, the New Jersey community's project initiated a senior citizen shopping program that provides bus transportation and police protection on certain days in specific shopping areas. Initially begun as a pilot in one section of the city, the program has proven so successful that it is now being expanded to other parts of the city through the use of senior citizen self-policing.

Syracuse is focusing its efforts on a training program for senior citizen volunteers. Upon completion of a special course, the seniors return to their housing projects and act as crime prevention liaisons between the police and residents of their area

"It is my belief," said Syracuse Chief Thomas J. Sardino, "that stimulating the public through a comprehensive educational program aimed at crime prevention is presently the most sound program available to lower the local crime rate."

Since the start of the Crime Safety and Senior Citizen project, IACP has identified 44 on-going programs dealing with crime against the elderly and has printed a directory outlining the cities and their respective programs.

When the project concludes in October, the association plans to detail implementation procedures on senior citizen crime prevention and volunteer programs and make them available to other police agencies.

IACP project manager Phil Gross from the Human Factors Division seemed pleased with the initial results of the senior citizen project. "We are very much delighted with the enthusiasm on the part of police and senior citizens," he said.

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New Products For Law Enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

PROTECTIVE EAR PLUGS - "Ear-Mate" is a comfortable, inexpensive hearing protection device designed and manufactured by Hear-Saver Limited. The plugs are double-ended and can be reversed. Each end has four soft, concentric flanges which vary from small to extra large.

The wearer inserts the end that best fits his ear and then snips off the flanges until a completely comfortable fit is



obtained. The subsequent comfort factor is said to result in long wear by users without the possibility of headache.

"Ear-Mate" has a unit price per pair as low as 15 cents and is designed to be used for 100 days or more. The plugs are suitable for rifle, pistol and skeet shooters and require no special fittings by medical personnel.

For further information, contact: Ed Maloney, President, Hear-Saver Limited, 126 Sinnott Road, Unit 6, Toronto, Ontario, M1L 4N2. (416) 752-1988.

PHOTO ID SYSTEM - The Econo-Ouomatic produces two all-photo documents with a single exposure. Data and full color or black-and-white ID pictures are applied to the film simultaneously in two duplicate frames.

The system's camera is mounted on a compact pedestal which includes an integral cutter. The unit accepts a card bearing necessary ID data, which is photographed simultaneously with the subject.

Featuring a built-in, continuous timer that handles up to three documents at



once, the unit contains a special, integrating light meter that automatically adjusts exposure for the subject's skin tone.

The new system also includes a heavy-duty, fast warm-up laminator to produce either Mylar- or vinyl-clad documents.

For complete information about the Econo-Ouomatic, contact R.J. Kuhns, President, AVANT, Inc., P.O. Box 88, Concord, MA 01742. (617) 259-9260.

AUDIO INTRUSION SYSTEM - A sound-oriented central station burglar/fire alarm system employing sound sensing devices that detect any noises above a given ambient level is now available from Kenco.

The A.I.D. System is a refinement of the original unit in that it allows a central station operator to monitor the protected area and verify the fact that an intrusion is in progress before requesting police assistance.

Since the intrusion is verified before the police are notified, the system is expected to reduce the high false alarm rate and to increase present apprehension rates.

Featuring separate supervised circuits for various functions, circuit and system status lights, special wiring assembly and optional auxiliary power supply, the complete system consists of central station receiving equipment, a subscriber control unit and individual sound detecting devices installed at strategic locations at the protected premises.

In operation, the system employs its sound detection capability over leased telephone or private lines utilizing the tone concept for its communications with the

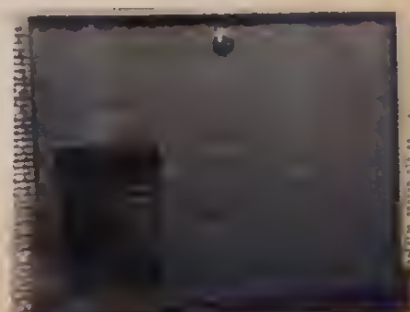


central station, where signals are annunciated via lights and audible devices.

For details, contact Kenco, Inc., 2386 Wall Avenue, Ogden, UT 84401.

FIRE TRANSPONDER - Morse's SPT-5020 is a fully supervised, 24-hour transponder with six, four-wire class A supervised fire alarm circuits. Each of the six can be selected to report either fire alarm or fire monitor status, and each reports individually when reset, resulting in a selection of 15 different status conditions being reported to the central office polling computer.

Standard features incorporated into the SPT-5020 include field selectable fire alarm or fire monitor status, fire monitor circuits which will report alarms in open or cross phases, a power monitor with standby battery, and a substitution indicator. Plug-in retards and central func-



tions outputs are available as optional equipment.

For complete specifications, write Morse Products Mfg., 12960 Bradley Avenue, Sylmar, CA 91342.